

93408

Minneapolis Minnesota dated May 8 7 p.m.

Dear Mr. Ford -

I want to thank you for building the Ford V-8  
as fast and as sturdy a car as you did, otherwise I would not  
have gotten away from the coppers in that Wisconsin Minnesota,  
case.

Yours till I have the pleasure of seeing you.

John Dillinger

62-29777-1338	
MAY 12 1934	
one	FILE

RECORDED

MAY 15 1934

*Delety 5/11*

MR. NATHAN...  
 MR. TOLSON...  
 MR. C. G. ...  
 MR. ...LEY...  
 MR. ...HDS...  
 MR. ...  
 MR. ...N...  
 MR. LESTER...  
 CHIEF CLERK...  
 MR. ...

Detroit, Michigan  
 May 21, 1934

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
 Division of Investigation  
 U. S. Department of Justice  
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing herewith in celophane container, letter mailed on May 16, 1934 at Detroit to Mr. Henry Ford, Dearborn, Michigan and signed "John Dillinger". I received this letter this morning from Mr. Harry Bennett of the Ford Motor Company.

It is Mr. Bennett's desire that when you have made photostatic copies of this letter and you no longer need the same for your files, that it be returned. I would appreciate your sending it to me and I will forward it to him.

Will you kindly advise me immediately as to the results of your laboratory tests regarding fingerprints, handwriting, etc.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

*Donald S. Leonard*

Donald S. Leonard  
 Commanding Dist. No. 2  
 Michigan State Police

DSL:MKD

Encl.

RECORDED  
 INDEXED

MAY 31 1934

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-29777-1678

MAY 23 1934

FORWARDS LAB. One file

CL 5/24/34

Lab 777.P.

ack  
 5/25/34  
 6/1/34

RECORDED

62-29777-1678

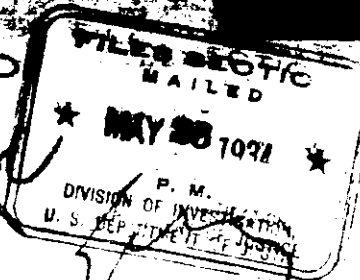
May 26, 1934.

Dear Mr. Leonard:

Reference is made to your letter of May 21, 1934, regarding the letter mailed to Mr. Henry Ford, Dearborn, Michigan, and signed John Billinger.

The following is a list of the persons who have been compared with the signature of John Billinger and has been found to be identical.

Approximately ten latent fingerprints have been developed on the letter and accompanying envelope, four of which afford sufficient detail to permit classification for search through the single fingerprint file which is maintained in this Division. All ten of these latent prints have been compared with the fingerprints of John Billinger and of the following individuals who have from time to time been reported as possible associates of Billinger. No identifications were effected.



Mr. Donald S. Leonard.

- 2 -

May 24, 1964.

[REDACTED] b7C  
Each of these latent fingerprints as can be classified will be searched through the single fingerprint file and you will be further advised as to the results of this search.

In accordance with your request the original document and envelope are returned herewith, copies having been made for retention in our files.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Enclosure 4700000.

REGISTERED MAIL - AIR MAIL.

cc - Chicago.

Detroit.

HP. [REDACTED] b7C

**U. S. Bureau of Investigation**

**Department of Justice**

1206 Law & Finance Bldg.,  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

December 15, 1933.

DEC 19 1933

Director,  
Division of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

WEIRTON STEEL COMPANY  
MISCELLANEOUS ELECTION OF EMPLOYEES'  
REPRESENTATIVES UNDER NATIONAL RECOVERY  
ACT)

62-30307-1  
DEC 18 1933

Dear Sir:

In order that you may be fully advised concerning conditions prevailing at the properties of the Weirton Steel Mills at Steubenville, Ohio, Clarksburg and Weirton, West Virginia, during the course of the election of employees' representatives under provisions contained in the National Recovery Act, the following information, obtained by special agents observing the elections held at these points, is set forth.

At Clarksburg, West Virginia, the Weirton Steel mills employ, as of this date, approximately 1,060 people. The polls for the election of employees' representatives were opened at 5:00 A.M. on December 15, 1933, and were scheduled to close at 7:00 P. M. on this date. At 11:00 A. M. today approximately 339 employees had voted. Four polling places had been set up within the Clarksburg plant and the voting was being carried on in a very orderly manner. There was no evidence or information obtained up until 12:00 Noon today that any force, coercion, or intimidation had been exercised upon the employees at this point. I am advised, however, that a few employees had declined to vote, stating that the election was not "their election", but was a company dominated election.

At Steubenville, Ohio, the Weirton Company employ between six and eight hundred men. The polling places at this plant were opened at 5:00 A. M. on December 15, 1933, and were scheduled to be closed at 6:00 P.M. on the same date. Up until approximately 12:00 o'clock no information had been obtained, indicating that any coercion or intimidation had been exercised in connection with the election. At the time that this information was conveyed to me, the special agent assigned to the Steubenville plant had not succeeded in locating Jack Reese, local head of the Amalgamated union at that point. Subsequent contact with Reese may result in the obtaining of information concerning the alleged acts and misconduct on the part of the Weirton Company.

Memorandum  
12-16-33  
VWA

Supervisor  
12-16-33  
JH

At the Weirton, West Virginia, plant of the Weirton Steel Company the election booths were opened, I am advised, at 10:00 P. M. on December 14, 1933, and to remain open until 9:00 P. M., December 15, 1933. Some twenty-five or thirty polling places have been established throughout the mill property, which, it may be noted, is approximately four miles long. The Weirton Company employs at this plant about ten thousand men. Some information was obtained, indicating that the Weirton Company had, in the primary election, held on December 11, 1933, threatened that unless the employees voted at the primary election, the plant would be closed down. The allegation was also made that at the primary election employees were advised, principally by foremen of the various units, that a new system of operation could be and would be installed in the event the employees refused to vote, which would eliminate some sixty to seventy percent of the employees. The investigating agent obtained information that one employee at this point was discharged for failure to vote in the December election. It was further alleged that when the night crews reported to the plant for duty last night, December 14, 1933, an extra crew was present to replace those individuals who would refuse to vote. One person in the Weirton plant is alleged to have stated that the Weirton Company officials forced him to vote. The information described above consists, at the present time, merely of allegations which the agents have not as yet been able to support by collateral evidence or by affidavits from the employees making the charges.

At the Weirton plant, I am advised, a number of the employees have taken the attitude that the election results will make no difference ultimately, because the election will be set aside by the Federal Government and, accordingly, it is stated that some employees are voting, who might not otherwise vote. It is alleged that one Weirton Company foreman had stated to employees that the National Labor Board would never conduct an election in the Weirton Company plant. Efforts are being made to ascertain the identity of this foreman, or to secure other corroborating evidence of his statement.

→ An allegation has been made that Mr. Williams, Chairman of the Board of the Weirton Company, had told some employees that Henry Ford, the American Can Company, and other large purchasers of the Weirton Company products, would not purchase said products if the Weirton Steel Company recognized the Amalgamated union.

December 16, 1933.

44226

62-30307-1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEC 19 1933

I thought you would be interested in the developments to date in connection with the request of Judge Stephens for an investigation by this Division of certain union elections in the Weirton Steel Plants at Weirton and Clarksburg, West Virginia and Steubenville, Ohio.

I have received a letter from our Agent in Charge at Pittsburgh this morning which gives a general brief summary of the developments yesterday. However, this information, of course, was obtained by him through telephonic conversations with the Agents stationed at these three plants and a comprehensive report covering the observations of the Agents will be prepared to-day at Pittsburgh and immediately submitted and will be available Monday morning.

I have acquainted Judge Stephens with the developments as they have developed hereinafter and have informed him that a detailed report will be furnished promptly upon its receipt. The substance of the information so far received from Pittsburgh is as follows:-

At Clarksburg, West Virginia, the Weirton Steel Mills at this date, approximately 1,040 people. The polls for the election of employees' representatives were opened at 5:00 A.M. on December 15, 1933 and were scheduled to close at 7:00 P.M. on this date. Up until approximately 12:00 A.M. today approximately 339 employees had voted. Polling places had been set up within the Clarksburg plant and the election was being carried on in a very orderly manner. There was no information obtained up until 12:00 Noon today that any coercion or intimidation had been exercised upon the employees. However, a few employees had declined to vote, stating that it was not "their election", but was a company dominated election.

At Steubenville, Ohio, the Weirton Company employ between 1,000 and 1,200 men. The polling places at this plant were opened on December 15, 1933, and were scheduled to be closed at 7:00 P.M. on this date. Up until approximately 12:00 o'clock no information was obtained, indicating that any coercion or intimidation was connected with the election. At the time that this information was conveyed to me, the special agent assigned to

copy of this memo given  
to Mr. Stephens Secretary  
12-14-33. EPC.

Memorandum for the Attorney General - 2 -

December 16, 1933.

10 120

The Steubenville plant had not succeeded in locating Jack Reese, local head of the Amalgamated union at that point. Subsequent contact with Reese may result in the obtaining of information concerning the alleged acts and misconduct on the part of the Weirton Company.

At the Weirton, West Virginia plant of the Weirton Steel Company the election booths were opened at 10:00 P.M. on December 14, 1933 and were to remain open until 9:00 P.M., December 15, 1933. Some twenty-five or thirty polling places have been established throughout the mill property, which, it may be noted, is approximately four miles long. The Weirton Company employs at this plant about ten thousand men. Some information was obtained indicating that the Weirton Company had, in the primary election, held on December 11, 1933, threatened that unless the employees voted at the primary election, the plant would be closed down. The allegation was also made that at the primary election employees were advised, principally by foremen of the various units, that a new system of operation could be and would be installed in the event the employees refused to vote, which would eliminate some sixty to seventy percent of the employees. The investigating agent obtained information that one employee at this point was discharged for failure to vote in the December election. It was further alleged that when the night crew reported at the plant for duty last night, December 14, 1933, an crew was prevented to replace those individuals who would refuse to vote because the person in the Weirton plant is alleged to have stated that the Weirton Company officials forced him to vote. The investigation above consists, at the present time, merely of affidavits which have not, as yet, been able to support by additional affidavits from the employees making the charges.

At the Weirton plant, a number of the employees have the attitude that the election results will make no difference at all because the election will be set aside by the Federal Government; accordingly, it is stated that some employees are voting, the others otherwise vote. It is alleged that the Weirton Company foremen to employees that the National Labor Board would never sustain in the Weirton Company plant. Efforts are being made to identify this foreman, or to secure other corroborating evidence his statement.

→ An allegation has been made that Mr. Williams, Chairman of the Board of the Weirton Company, had told some employees that Henry Ford, the American Can Company, and other large purchasers of the Company products, would not purchase said products if the Weirton Company recognized the Amalgamated union.

F-116



RECORDED

&

INDEXED

62-30756-1

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 2 1934

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Germany has made recently secret arrangements with Japan in case of war with USA. She was promised from Japan the Philippine Islands and a part from Southern China. Germany agreed to organize air- and gas attacks on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and procure to Japan all naval and military intelligence in respect to USA

Hundreds of German spies are already working over all USA similar like in the last war. These traitors are disguised as clerks shopkeepers businessmen etc

Some German spies are even working in the USA service.

Even the German prince hired by Henry Ford, belongs to the same crowd ... Henry Ford has also done in many respects enormous damage to the defense of the USA by promoting German-schemes newspapers and pro-german spies with lots of money. Many German spies are in direct service of Japan. So far is the German consul in Vienna. Dr. Zimmermann a German working officially in the building of the German Embassy

Germany has Promised recently recognize Manchuria as an independent

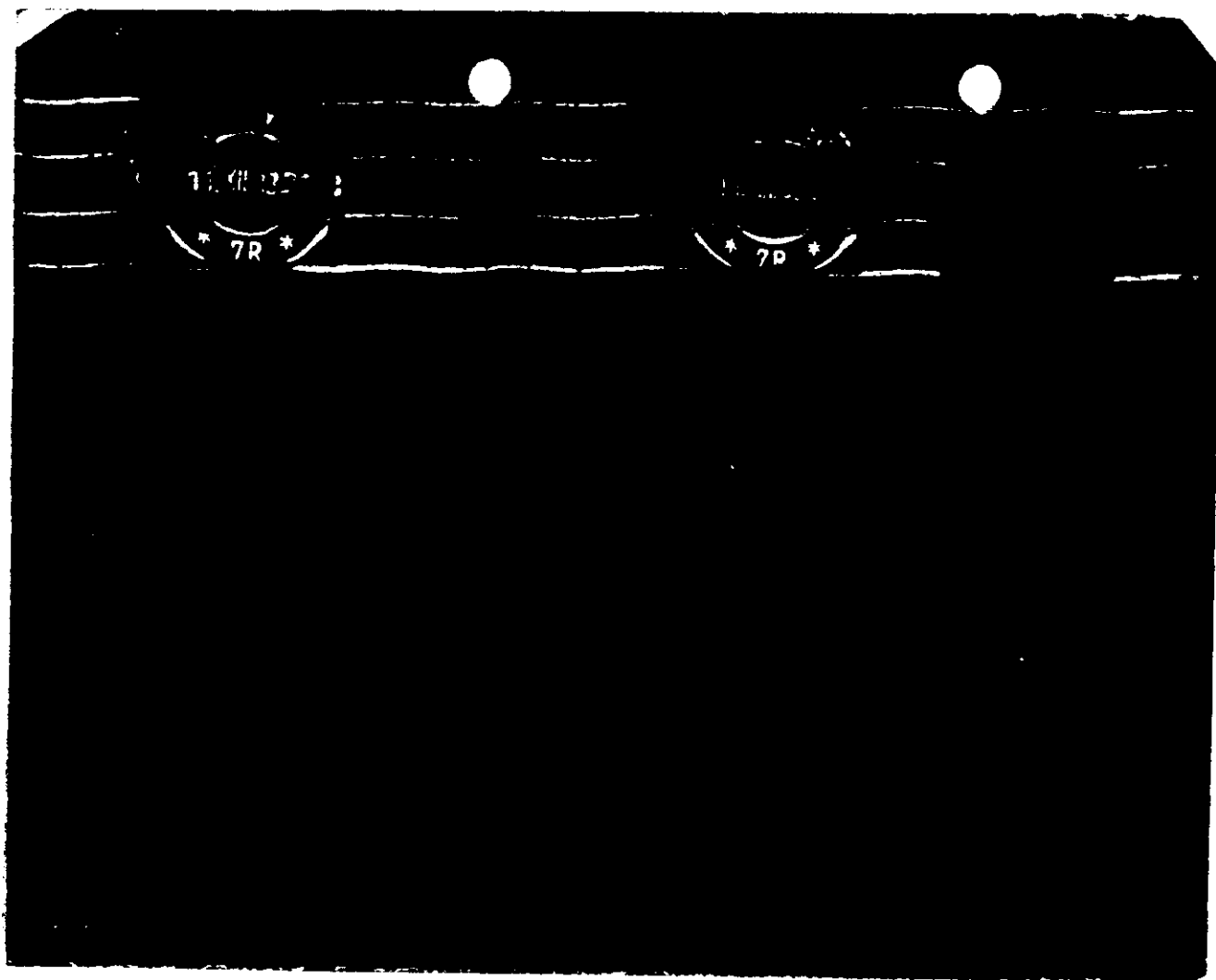
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEC 192 1933 A.M.

STATE AND FILES DIVISION

KEELAN-FISHER DIV. of INV.

Postkarte



# Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice  
506 Fletcher Trust Building  
Indianapolis, Indiana

RECORDED  
PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 21, 1936

INDEXED

JAN 28 1936

62-32508-37

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th St., N.W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Baughman  
Chief Clerk  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Keith  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Schilder  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I respectfully invite your attention to letters under date of December 10 and 13, 1935, by Mr. H. H. Reinecke, my predecessor at this office, concerning the Indiana State Police and particularly concerning Albert L. Rabb, attorney at law, Indianapolis, Indiana, a member of the Indiana State Police Board.

I conferred with Mr. Rabb at Indianapolis, Indiana, on January 20, 1936, and made known to him the information set forth in your letter of January 9, 1936, should he visit Washington and desire to meet you.

Mr. Rabb informed me that he is a graduate of Harvard University, politically a Republican, and the Governor of Indiana's representative on the Indiana State Police Board.

He informed me that he will be pleased to receive any information indicating that [redacted] is engaged in criticising the Bureau and its work or yourself, and that he would take the necessary action. Information concerning, b6  
a third party

I learn from Mr. Rabb that he is a former law partner of Honorable Frank Dailey, a former candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, and one of the state's most noted attorneys. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Dailey, having worked with him in 1919 at Detroit, Michigan, during which year he represented the Government as special counsel in the prosecution of United States Senator Harry Newberry of Michigan, who, during that period, was opposed by Henry Ford as a candidate for the office of the United States Senator from Michigan. You will recall that Mr. Dailey successfully prosecuted Senator Newberry, and others, but that the United States Supreme Court

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170 SEP 16 1964

Mr. Hoover

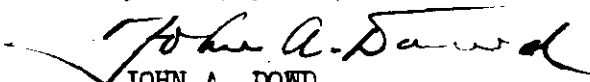
January 21, 1936

later ruled that the Federal Government had no jurisdiction over primaries.

I was impressed greatly by Mr. Rabb, and I believe that he is sincere when he says that there will be no further criticism of the Bureau or yourself on the part of [REDACTED] if he is able to prevent it.

Information concerning a 3<sup>rd</sup> party, b6

Very truly yours,

  
JOHN A. DOWD,  
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD/LW

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

4 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

previously processed in Edsel Ford release

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-32509 Serial 77

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**

DML:GS

March 20, 1941

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR**

On March 20, 1941, an old friend of mine, F. Hunter Creech, who is presently an attorney in the Rust Building in Washington, D. C. and who was formerly an attorney for Henry Ford, dropped in to see me.

He told me that he had been designated to head the Information Section of the Censorship Division of the Navy Department; that the Navy expected the emergency to be such in the very near future that he would be called for active duty when the Censorship would be set up. He was not able to tell me the nature of the Navy Censorship set-up, but was of the opinion that it would be confined to radio, telegraph, etc. rather than to postal matters.

If I am able to obtain any additional information from Creech at a later date, I will keep you informed.

Respectfully,

*D. M. Ladd*  
D. M. Ladd

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

*Little*

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-33413-756

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3 APR 1 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

497

28150

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated At PHILADELPHIA, PA.			File No. 14-56
Report Made At WASHINGTON, D. C.	Date When Made JAN 23 1943	Period 1/7-8, 13/	Report Made By [REDACTED] CC
Character INTERNAL SECURITY - G CUSTODIAL DETENTION REGISTRATION ACT SEDITION			b7C

## SYNOPSIS:

Results of review of files and papers belonging to [REDACTED] and now in possession of Criminal Division, Department of Justice, set out. Questionable correspondence summarized.

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

## REFERENCE

62-33719

Bureau letter dated December 3, 1943.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]

D. C., January 7, 1943.

## DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN REDDAN, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, furnished the writer with the file containing the complete files and papers belonging to [REDACTED] which were taken from his home incident to his arrest. These files reflected the following information: b7C

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85 SEP 30 1964

SAC:

62-33719-96

## COPIES

- 5-Bureau, Eng.
- 2-Atlanta, Info.
- 2-Buffalo, Info.
- 2-Chicago, Info.
- 2-Denver, Info.
- 2-El Paso, Info.
- 13-Philadelphia
- 2-Baltimore, Info.
- 2-Butte, Info.
- 2-Cincinnati, Info.
- 2-Des Moines, Info.
- 2-Grand Rapids
- 2-Albany, Info.
- 2-Boston, Info.
- 2-Charlotte, Info.
- 2-Cleveland, Info.
- 2-Detroit, Info.
- 2-Indianapolis, Info.

60 FEB 21 1943



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

She said that fortunately the efforts to break up the band by snearing FRITZ

b7C



BFB TITLE: [REDACTED]

SA: [REDACTED]

DATE: 1-23-43

[REDACTED]

FACTS ABOUT THE BANK OF ENGLAND 4  
FACTS AT THE BOTTOM OF ALL OF OUR TROUBLES 4

[REDACTED]

FORD, HENRY

24

[REDACTED]

all  
OS  
b7C

Third party information, b6

New York City, 12/17-1940  
Gentleman: Have you still  
the nerve to besmirch the  
good offices of Mr. Henry  
Ford? Pay for the crime  
of the Irish Detective. Bring  
the accusing citizens before  
me. Come now across, and  
bring tonight before me -  
Just - ? With sweetest love

Third party information, b6

DEC 30/RECD

Third Party  
Information

b6

RECORDED & INDEXED

no action  
merited  
see file  
ferry

81

62-36949-93

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 DEC 19 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FIVE

[redacted] b7c

February 26, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:

Recent press dispatches bearing the date line, "Uniontown, Pa. Feb. 21", have indicated that John Condon was being held by Federal authorities and that he has admitted sending threatening letters to President Roosevelt, Governor and Mrs. George H. Harbo, Henry Ford and J. Pierpont Morgan.

It is desired that your office immediately institute an investigation to determine whether John Condon is guilty of any offense coming within the primary investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,  
For the Director,

RECORDED & INDEXED

Harold Nathan,  
Assistant Director.

62-41044-1

Truett

FEB 28 1936 A.M.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED

FEB 27 1936

F.B.I.

RECEIVED

*John Condon*  
*John Condon*  
*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

*let- end- cuts*

*16nd. H*

*B*

*9 on*

*12th*

*at 1000*

*ea*

# Miner Held for Threat to President Roosevelt

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 21 (I.N.S.).—A miner who said denial of his request for compensation for a mine injury had engendered his hatred for all "higher-ups," was held by Federal authorities today following his arrest on charges of writing threatening letters to President Roosevelt.

The prisoner, John Condon, 54, police said, also admitted sending threats to Governor and Mrs. George H. Earle, Henry Ford and J. Pierpont Morgan. Examining physicians, according to authorities, reported their diagnosis showed Gondos was sane but that he had communistic tendencies.

Mr. Nathan  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E.A. Tamm  
Chief Clerk  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Keith  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Schilder  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy

*7th Recd  
2-26-36*

*Pittsburgh  
2-26-36  
jad*

62-41044-1

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

JSB [REDACTED] b7C

July 27, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] has been assured that Henry Ford, Sr. will put up the money for him to hire appropriate counsel. [REDACTED] either that day or the day before he had been in a conference with Mr. Henry Ford and Harry Bennett of the Ford Motor Company, and had been assured that Henry Ford would put up the necessary money for [REDACTED] to hire an attorney to fight his case. The attorney to be used was one [REDACTED] well known political figure in Detroit. Harry Bennett or Mr. Ford had also told [REDACTED] the way in which [REDACTED] has conducted himself in [REDACTED] case would very shortly be aired by [REDACTED] on the floor of the Senate. OS, b7C, b7D

OS b7C, b7D RECORDED & INDEXED

62-43078-49

OS, b7C, b7D

TOLSON

memo A.C.

7/29/39

b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 2118

Detroit - Michigan

August 29, 1939

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: [REDACTED] b7C  
Miscellaneous.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my memorandum to the Director dated July 27, 1939, relating information that the complainant in this case gave to Acting Special Agent in Charge MILTON J. BOYD recently while I was away from Detroit in Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]  
Subsequently, I had a telephone conversation with [REDACTED] local well-known attorney, who, [REDACTED] stated, would probably handle his case. [REDACTED] advised me that he was looking into the facts concerning the [REDACTED] matter but had not been retained by [REDACTED] HARRY BENNETT or HENRY FORD or anyone else; that he had not decided whether he would enter the case or whether there was anything that could be done for [REDACTED] in the case. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] told him the Ford Motor Company would put up the necessary attorney's fee for [REDACTED] to consider the case but that [REDACTED] had not heard anything authoritative or direct on this matter and had not seen any of the money. OS, b7C, b7D

I gathered inferentially and from no direct statements that [REDACTED] had probably been in touch with HARRY BENNETT on the matter, and was looking over the merits of the case prior to actually being retained, although [REDACTED] stated nothing specifically to this effect. [REDACTED] further stated that [REDACTED] had not, to his knowledge, met or conferred with HENRY FORD on this matter and that he was positive this had not occurred. [REDACTED] spoke as if he were not enthused about the prospects of entering the case and from the general tone of his conversation, unless he finds considerable OS  
b7C  
b7D

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

62-43078-54

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270 OCT 12 1964



Director, FBI, Washington, D. C.

August 29, 1939

more than is known to him at the present from [REDACTED] remarks,  
he will not enter the case: b7C

Recently I had occasion to spend some time with Mr. HARRY BENNETT of the Ford Motor Company, and attempted very discreetly to find out further information concerning this case. Mr. BENNETT, however, refrained from mentioning anything directly or inferentially concerning same except to state very generally that HENRY FORD is a man who is "for the underdog."

If anything further develops in this matter, I will advise the Bureau.

Please be advised that I have refrained from answering this letter, pending an interview with HARRY BENNETT, which I had on Sunday, August 27, 1939, in which I hoped I might be able to get further information in the premises.

Very truly yours,

*John S. Bugas*  
JOHN S. BUGAS  
Special Agent in Charge

JSB: [REDACTED]  
84-2 [REDACTED] b7C

AIR MAIL

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

Detroit - Michigan  
October 15, 1939

*Eiv*

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: [REDACTED]

b7C

Dear Sir:

With reference to the telephonic request from MR. TAMM of the Bureau, the following information is being set out concerning the above captioned individual. The information set out herein does not bear on the merits of the case originally reported to this office by [REDACTED] concerning [REDACTED] inasmuch as the complete information in that matter has been forwarded to the Bureau. This letter merely sets out certain personal matters concerning [REDACTED] for the Bureau's information. b7C

[REDACTED]

RECORDED & INDEXED

OS, b7C, b7D

62-43078-59

OS, b7C, b7D

COPIES DESTROYED  
270 OCT 14 1964

*JS*

*Ch*

Director, FBI, Washington, D. C.

October 15, 1939

[REDACTED]

OS, b7c, b7D

[REDACTED]

He has advised me that he took his case to MR. HARRY BENNETT and MR. HENRY FORD of the Ford Motor Company and he told me MR. FORD promised him money to help him fight the case. Recently in contact with MR. HARRY BENNETT, I worked the conversation around to the [REDACTED] matter and asked BENNETT if [REDACTED] had been to see HENRY FORD and if HENRY FORD or BENNETT had promised him financial assistance to fight the case. MR. BENNETT said that [REDACTED] had never seen HENRY FORD personally or conversed with him; that [REDACTED] had gone out to see BENNETT a time or two on this matter and BENNETT had told [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] should present his case to a good reliable attorney; that BENNETT was in no position to pass upon the merits of the thing from [REDACTED] story. MR. BENNETT apparently suggested [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] and MR. BENNETT told me that if [REDACTED] had seen merit in [REDACTED] case, probably the Ford Motor Company would have helped to finance it, and finance the attorneys in any legal proceedings resulting. I have talked with [REDACTED] concerning [REDACTED] and his case and apparently [REDACTED] is completely disgusted with [REDACTED] and sees no merit in his case and has nothing further to do with the matter. OS, b7c, b7D

[REDACTED]

OS, b7c, b7D

Detroit Michigan May the 30th- 1936\*

To the Editor Detroit  
Free Press Detroit Mich.

Dear Editor\*

Why Should Mr Hal E. Mitchell; Writing in the Detroit Free Press of May the 27th\* Voice of the people Column, Wish to Sacrifice Chief Justice Hughes, By Grafting him and casting him in the Political pig pen with a den of wolves, If we wish to save our Country from the Fate of India and China we Must draft Honest Business Men to fill all the Political Jobs, If we will draft such men as Walter Dillford Henry Ford and 20 other honest Business Men with brains to run our Country, Our Country is the Largest Business institution in the world and should pay a dividend to the American People, We pay Billions of dollars each year in taxes what do we get for it, We get Four or Five Hundred Political Parasites that would starve if they had to make a living in the Business World, We have to day between us and pauperization, The few men in the Department of Justice and our U.S. Supreme Court, We must Vote and Clean out all the Political Racketeers, Shall we stand ideal and see our \*Children pauperized by the Brainless Moss back political dictator, The Political Racketeers will drive the American people to Revolt, All political Graft should be made a Federal offense and turned over to our Department of Justice, And to day on the 30th of May \*Memorial day while we bow to day in Memory of our Loved ones that made the Supreme\* sacrifice that we have a better place to live, Let us Each resolve to do our part and make this a better place for our Children to Live

Martin G. Brown

621 St Jean ave

Detroit Mich.

\*May the \*30\* -1936

A Copy To the Department of  
Justice Mr Hoover

RECORDED

&

INDEXED

JUN 3 1936

62-43125-2	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JUN 1 1936	P.M.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
JOSEPH	FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

January 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. F. L. WELCH *FW*

RE: [REDACTED] b7C  
MORAL REARMAMENT

The following article concerning [REDACTED] b7C  
Moral Rearmament appeared on page 1 of the January 18, 1943 issue  
of "In fact":

"Although the newspapers did publish the fact that 28 Moral  
Re-Armament (MRA) members had tried to dodge service in the United  
States in the war against Fascism, important, significant facts in  
the case, were suppressed by most papers. These are:

"1) MRA is run by a man who declared for Hitler and has always  
been linked with Nazism and British pro-Nazi leaders and plotters.

"2) MRA in America is anti-labor. Disguised as an organization  
aiming to conciliate capital (management) and labor, it is an  
organization subsidized by big shots of the National Association of  
Manufacturers for the purpose of making labor give in to capital.

"3) MRA was exposed as 'dishonest' in the British Parliament  
and in two issues of IN FACT.

"4) MRA, on the other hand, has been endorsed by some of the  
leading and most powerful newspapers in America—naturally the  
anti-liberal and anti-labor newspapers, followers of the NAM-labor-  
baiting line.

"5) Some of America's best known citizens appear as endorsers  
of Buchmanism but two of its main backers and financial subsidisers  
are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, who handed out the money and okayed the  
movement at the time they were still in the anti-Semitism business.  
Mrs. Ford has had more to do with both 'isms' than Henry, but is  
rarely mentioned.

"Here and in adjoining narrow columns are facts to document  
the foregoing statements.

"The Real News Behind the Front Page News

"Front page news, first week in January, was the order from Gen'l  
Brown, NY Selective Service head, that 28 MRA classified as 1-A should

COPIES DESTROYED

6 FEB 25 1943 71

83 OCT 19 1964

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FOR DEFENSE



BUY  
UNITED  
STATES  
SAVINGS  
BONDS  
AND STAMPS

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-43223-97  
JAN 25 1943

have their applications for deferment considered because he understood 'that one of the major aims of the movement was to prevent slowdowns in industry' and because 'the movement was looked upon with favor by official Washington and claims to have the sympathy of industry and labor.'

"In its 17th issue, Dec. 30, 1940, IN FACT exposed MRA. Known now as Moral Re-Armament, it is the old Oxford Group movement, or Buchmanism, founded by Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, born on a Pennsylvania farm, who in 1926 got a divinity degree from Muhlenberg College.

"Until the Global War broke out Buchman's main successes had been in Oxford College and in Nazi Germany. Almost the entire appeasement group in Britain, up to and including Chamberlain and members of the Cabinet, which gave Hitler Czechoslovakia at Munich and which insisted on doing business with Hitler, was Buchmanite. Rudolf Hess, who at the moment the Nazis attacked Russia flew to Britain and landed on the estate of the Duke of Hamilton, was a Buchmanite. So is the Duke. Hess had been assured by fellow British Buchmanites that he would be able to switch the war in May 1941, align Britain with Germany, conquer Russia. The German peace terms to Britain which Hess brought were published exclusively in IN FACT June 30, 1941; they have since been confirmed by United Press dispatches from London. Next to Hess, who is No. 2 Nazi, the most important MRA member or Buchmanite in Nazi Germany is the greatest murderer of this generation, Heinrich Himmler. Say Fritz Thyssen:

"'Thank Heaven for Hitler'—Buchman

"'Despite the consternation caused by Hitler's shocking breach of faith after Munich, some people in England still believed that peace could be maintained. They placed particular trust, it seems, in Heinrich Himmler, head of the Gestapo, because he was a member of the Oxford Group and, by implication, a pacifist...' ('I Paid Hitler,' p. 158.) The fact is that the big British industrialists who were members of the Anglo-German Fellowship were Buchmanites linked with the Nazi cartels and with Hess and Himmler.

"In 1936, when the heads of American industry were returning from Berlin and giving boat interviews praising Hitler and the 'miracle' of German war production—just as they had praised Mussolini for making the trains run on time in 1922—Buchman came out for Hitler in an interview in the NY World-Telegram, one of the Scripps-Howard papers (then still under liberal control). This Buchman statement, which was never modified or retracted, and which was used last week in the NY draft-dodging case, said;

"I thank heaven for a man like Adolf Hitler who built a front-line defense against the anti-Christ of communism. My barber in London told me Hitler saved all Europe from communism. That's how he felt. Of course I don't condone everything the Nazis do. Anti-Semitism? Bad, naturally. I suppose Hitler sees a Karl Marx in every Jew.

"But think what it would mean to the world if Hitler surrendered to God. Or Mussolini. Or any dictator. Through such a man God could control a nation over night and solve every last bewildering problem... Spain has taught us what godless communism will bring. (Note: at that moment Hitler and Mussolini were aiding Franco destroy the Spanish Republic which consisted of 24,000,000 persons of whom 25,000 were Communists; the government and parliament were entirely in Republican hands.)

"Human problems aren't economic. They're moral, and they can't be solved by immoral measures. They could be solved within a God-controlled theocracy, and they could be solved through a God-controlled Fascist dictatorship.' To which Methodist weekly Zion's Herald replied: 'God-controlled Fascism! The terms are mutually exclusive. As well talk of a God-controlled hell! When God controls, Fascism is thereby ruled out.' But Buchmanites went around from 1936 to Pearl Harbor praising Mussolini and Hitler and Fascism in general.

"Even after Pearl Harbor the American Buchmanites were for Hitler. For example, in Jacksonville, Florida, the first week in April 1942 the local newspapers were asked to give publicity for a Moral Re-Armament meeting. Big ads were used and effective work in the press was done by local Buchmanites. Two thousand attended. However, the Jacksonville Journal suspected the outfit and in the question period the following dialogue took place:

"Reporter: 'Do you wish to see Hitler defeated?'

Buchmanite: 'The question is negative, or semi-directed.'

"It was not possible thereafter to nail the Buchmanite speakers on the question of Hitler.

"Concerning Buchman's own 'Thank God for Hitler' statements, the NY Selective Service Board stated (Feb. 5, 1942): 'Careful research has established that the authenticity of these statements has never been repudiated nor their contents retracted by Dr. Buchman.'"

Respectfully,



b7C

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CLEVELAND, OHIO

FILE NO. 62-107

REPORT MADE AT <b>CLEVELAND, OHIO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/16/36</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/30/36</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;">b7C</span>
TITLE <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;">b7C</span>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>MISCELLANEOUS - Information Concerning</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  <b>[REDACTED]</b>  <span style="float: right;">OS, b7C, b7D</span>			
REFERENCE:  Bureau letter, dated 11/2/36, addressed to <b>[REDACTED]</b> Toledo, Ohio <span style="float: right;">b7C</span>			
DETAILS:  Agent interviewed <b>[REDACTED]</b> Toledo, Ohio, regarding his complaint to the Bureau in a letter dated October 19, 1936. <b>[REDACTED]</b> He made this complaint principally because he was very anxious to have the true facts of his case in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the event of the possibility of his death. <span style="float: right;">b7C, b7D</span>			
The following story was related by <b>[REDACTED]</b> regarding his contacts with <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;">b7C, b7D</span>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. P. [Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  <b>62-46378-2</b>  <b>DEC 21 1936</b>  <b>DEC 18 A.M.</b>  <b>ONE 17</b>  <b>STAT. SECT.</b>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  3 - Bureau 2 - Detroit 2 - Cleveland  COPIES DESTROYED <b>170 OCT 14 1964</b>		<div style="float: left; width: 50%;"> <b>3/15/57</b>  <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;">b7C</span> </div> <div style="float: right; width: 50%;"> <b>DEC 21 1936</b>  <b>10 36</b> </div>	



to threatening letters received by Henry Ford and stated that it was his opinion that [redacted] had been the writer of those letters. [redacted] referred

**UNDEVELOPED CASE**

Federal Bureau of Investigation...  
United States Department of Justice  
607 U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York, N. Y.

62-0

May 13, 1938

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On May 10, 1938, [redacted] New York City, telephone [redacted] came to the New York Office with [redacted] New York City, telephone [redacted] and stated that he had a "plan for the people of the United States" involving \$120,000,000, which plan was being held up because the persons whom he approached refused to back it, stating that there was a report in the Federal Bureau of Investigation against [redacted] had been told that the FBI wanted to question him regarding certain matters. [redacted] had no idea as to why the FBI should want to question him. b7C, b7D

b5, b7C, b7D

b5, b7C, b7D

b5, b7C, b7D

On the occasion of [redacted] visit to the New York Office on May 10, 1938, he stated that he had erected most of the Ford plants and that subsequently a disagreement had arisen between him and Henry Ford with the result that he felt Ford was exerting his influence b7C

COPIES DESTROYED  
80 OCT 15 1964

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

162-46764-4  
MAY 14 1938  
TAMM ONE

Director  
5-13-38

with the Federal Government to persecute him.

Since [REDACTED] did not furnish any information regarding any matter within the Bureau's investigative jurisdiction, he was advised that the New York Office would not conduct any investigation. *b7c*

Very truly yours,

*R. E. Vetterli*  
R. E. VETTERLI, [REDACTED] *b7c*  
Special Agent in Charge.

M

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 1939

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. McIntire	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

WH10 34 DLC

LANETT ALA FEB 3 1147A

HERBERT HOOVER ✓

FBI WASHDC

PLEASE CHECK REGISTERED LETTER SENT FROM MR HENRY  
✓ FORD'S OFFICE AT DEARBORN MICH. WAS REQUEST FOR A  
NEW CAR. LETTER HAS BEEN STOPPED. CHECK DETROIT,  
CINCINNATI AND ATLANTA. PLEASE WIRE RESULTS AT ONCE  
ELLIS Q DEAN.

109P.

*This wire obviously  
not for F.B.I. Canceled.*

*els.*

RECEIVED  
&  
INDEXED

*N*

**62-52937-1**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 4 1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*pr*

*no sec index  
Ellis Q Dean  
2-3-39  
DD.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 1939

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson...  
Mr. Nathan...  
Mr. E. A. Tamm...  
Mr. Clegg...  
Mr. Coffey...  
Mr. Crowl...  
Mr. Egan...  
Mr. Foxworth...  
Mr. Glavin...  
Mr. Harbo...  
Mr. Lester...  
Mr. McIntire...  
Mr. Nichols...  
Mr. Quinn Tamm...  
Mr. Tracy...  
Miss Gandy...

2  
WH11 34 DLC

LANETT ALA FEB 3 1147A

EDGAR HOOVER

~~WASH~~ WASHDC

PLEASE CHECK REGISTERED LETTER SENT FROM MR HENRY  
~~WASH~~ FORD'S OFFICE AT DEARBORN MICH. WAS REQUEST  
FOR ME A NEW CAR. LETTER HAS BEEN STOPPED. CHECK DETROIT.  
CINCINNATI AND ATLANTA. PLEASE WIRE RESULTS AT ONCE  
ELLIS Q<sup>O</sup> DEAN.

221P.

*This same wire previously  
sent to Bureau addressed:  
"Herbert Hoover F.B.I."*

*es.*

*ack ref P.D.  
2/7/39 JPH*

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

-2  
62-52937-  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FEB 6 1939  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TAMM ONE

JBH:MFW  
62-52937-2

RECORDED

February 7, 1939

The Honorable  
The Postmaster General  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Postmaster General:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of a telegram dated February 3, 1939, received in this Bureau from Mr. Ellis Q. Dean, Lanett, Alabama, which does not appear relevant to any matter within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, but which may be of some interest to you.

The correspondent has been advised of this reference.

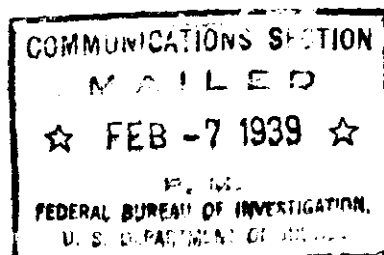
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

UNRECORDED  
DATE: 3/18/58  
8

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



Handwritten initials and signatures, including a large 'JH' and a signature that appears to be 'J. Edgar Hoover'.

JBH:MFW

62-52937-2

RECORDED

February 7, 1939

Mr. Ellis Q. Dean  
Lanett, Alabama

Dear Mr. Deans:

The facts contained in your communication dated February 3, 1939, do not appear to constitute a violation of any Federal Statute coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These facts may, however, be of interest to The Honorable, The Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.,

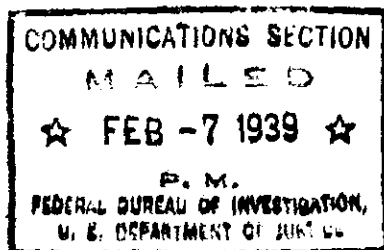
and accordingly I have today referred your communication to him for any attention deemed appropriate.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. Hoover*

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

cc Birmingham (with copy of incoming letter)



*JA*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

*e*

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

Same document as previously processed in 62-43078 Serial 49

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-53409 Serial 268

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



*Bureau*

Washington, D. C.

July 17, 1940

Special Agent in Charge  
Detroit, Michigan

RE: FORD MOTOR COMPANY;  
ELECTION ACTIVITIES

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that under date of July 8, 1940 [redacted] of Michigan was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] of this office, at which time [redacted] related that it had been brought to his attention that the Ford Motor Company was at the present time actively engaging in campaign activities for a nephew of Mr. HENRY FORD by the name of ROBERT FORD. [redacted] he has positive information that members of the Service Department (Police Department) of the Ford Motor Company are making a house to house canvass in and around Dearborn, Michigan with petitions for the purpose of securing the support of such people for Mr. ROBERT FORD. [redacted] said service employees are insisting that all Ford employees take such petitions for circularization. [redacted] he has also been reliably informed that the service employees are offering jobs to some of the citizens in that community for active participation in this campaign. b7C, b7D

[redacted] further alleges that the Ford dealers throughout that section of the country are engaged in similar activities as those participated in by members of the Service Department. b7C, b7D

RECORDED & INDEXED

[redacted] he recently received information to the effect that the Ford Motor Company had required every starman in the Ford Motor Company to donate \$10.00, and every assistant starman to donate \$5.00 for campaign activities. b7C, b7D

[redacted] was questioned at length about this matter and he advised that the details concerning the above can

b7C, b7D

62-59032-1  
INVESTIGATION  
JUL 19 1940  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ONE

245, Detroit  
FROM MIAMI OFFICE  
July 17, 1940

is obtained from [REDACTED]

Michigan. b7C, b7D

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] is the resident  
secretary of [REDACTED] b7C

Very truly yours,

OUT NOTED  
Special Agent in Charge

[REDACTED] b7C

62-0

cc Bureau

WEAR A  
FLOWER IN  
YOUR BUTTONHOLE  
AND  
A REAL SMILE  
ON YOUR  
FACE  
GOD BLESS YOU  
+ KEEP YOU.

2744 Winchester, E.  
January 15th. 1942  
Falter on mid.

TO OUR NOBLE PRESIDENT  
The following will be closely watched  
for 5th Column activities

GERALD P. WYLLIE  
CHARLES K. LINDERBERG  
CHARLES K. LINDERBERG  
CHARLES K. LINDERBERG  
HENRY F. FORD  
Henry Ford.

Archibald Curley  
ARCHIBALD CURLEY

& others. Watchdog W. Randolph Hecker.  
Millions of loyal Americans in Down  
Citizens. Are close up on the heels  
of bel. Thru the generations. Perverts  
& Crooks. Prosters. Racketeers.  
Hesperides. Crime. 62-59594-5  
Women + men. History Seekers.  
Active Agents of Rascals. Crooks.  
Engaged in Unionism. Hesperides.  
Characters of Anti-Semites in  
Easy money getters. Shoppers  
Hotel Seat Warmers. Tossers  
Pessimists;

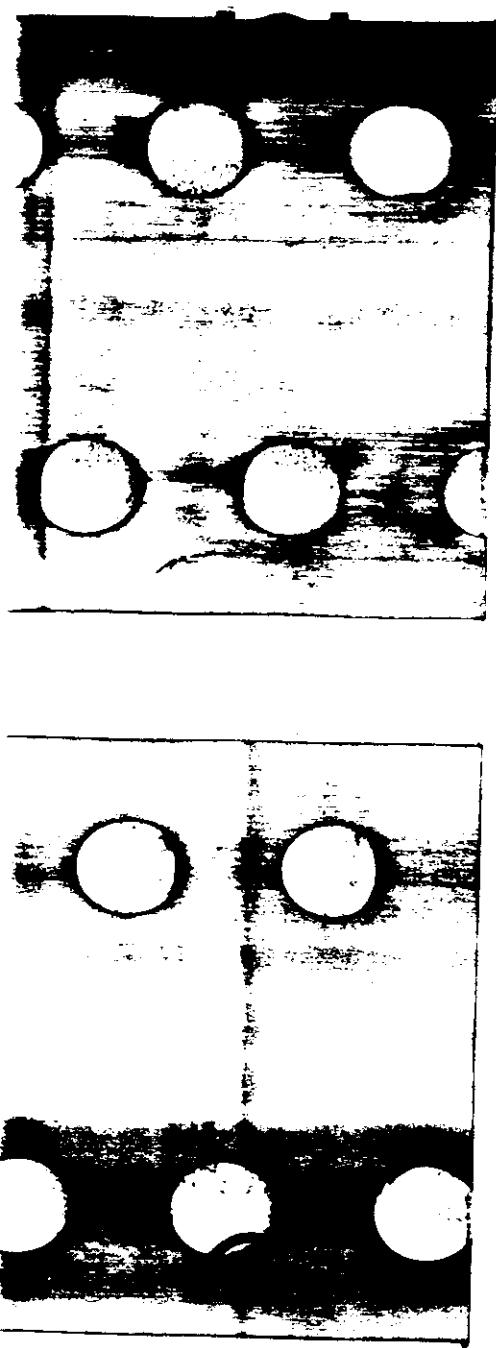
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
JAN 25 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

and  
2/23/42  
7-10

RESPONSIBLY INFORMED  
FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT  
AND CONSIDERATION

Reference to the President

JUSTICE



Radical Newspers. Radical  
Writers. Watching Johnston.  
in other words Mr President  
What happened in France  
shall not happen will not  
happen <sup>MUST NOT HAPPEN</sup> in our country U.S.A

Right or Wrong  
in America our Country

Watch + Wait When  
WE Poll our Vote. Saturday  
Night. WE will name  
All traitors:

1 million Loyal American Born  
Citizens

NO RACKETEERS

NO CONTRIBUTIONS

NO SOLICITATIONS

NO FAVORS. LOYALTY OUR MOTTO

my wife most faithfully  
Archie C. Pierce  
Archie C. Pierce

RECORDED

FJS/pk  
62-59594-5

February 23, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES H. HANCOCK, JR.  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Transmitted herewith for your information are photostatic copies of a letter dated January 13, 1942 addressed to the President by Archie C. Hurff.

Please be advised that the communication has not been acknowledged by this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure

DE-INDEXED  
DATE: 8/7/58  
26

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
★ FEB 23 1942 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 2 1942

RECEIVED - FBI  
FEB 23 1942  
FBI  
MAR 2 1942

*Handwritten signature*

My residence  
HOTEL HARVEY

8640 SANTA MONICA BLVD.

Hollywood, California

FEB 5 1941

January 23, 1941

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

This picture, as Fulton Oursler, Editor of Liberty, describes it has been smuggled into this country through "diplomatic immunity" to Germany, which privileges should be revoked. That is how their explosive "sticks" <sup>to blow up our factories</sup> are smuggled in also. This picture means just this: -

RECORDED &amp; INDEXED

62-60560-12

"Americans, go back to sleep, until I'm ready to get to you again overthrowing England who is in my mind & then I can devote all my time robbing you of the liberty, equality, etc. etc. please."

Therefore, inside of ten days, <sup>please</sup> brood over your informal fireside chat, particularly bringing this point in. Exposure is what the Nazis & their 5<sup>th</sup> Columnists need.

(Over)

Enclosed is an extract showing  
Public Appearer No 1. Henry Ford; the  
second one your F.B.I. agents can find.

If you only penalized these millionaires  
in the amount which they contributed  
to foreign governments to overthrow your  
own. Mr. President, you wouldn't have  
these "monied hermits" retarding your air  
& defense program. Ford, etc. blocks your defense prog.

Expose them to the public & tax them  
so hard, that they'll worry about losing  
millions, instead of getting involved in foreign  
espionage, willfully & deliberately. They're older  
than 7 & they know what they're doing.

Yours truly,

THEODORE M. ROSSER

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
JAN 31 1943  
RECEIVED  
11. 11. 43

Therese M. Rosser

P.S. And you know that E. Sullivan,  
investigator in Dies' Committee Staff mingles  
& associates with Nazis. What business has  
such men got on such confidential assignments.

# The Bogie-Man Pic

*America isn't moving; our blood mixing has given time—America's brain, minus sleep, sanity.*



FULTON OURSLER

THE CURRENT "peace offensive"—the design of which is to bring about the most offensive peace in history—is now in only its early stages. Unless it is stopped by some factor unforeseen at this writing, it will

before long gather much greater momentum. From well informed friends in Washington I learned the other night of a new and highly effective engine of German propaganda that is now being circulated to drum up peace chills and fever in the United States. Certain powerful Americans, friendly to Germany, have brought into this country a film showing the German army at its most destructive work. The film is not really new, but it has been dressed up with some additions to the beginning and the end that make it seem very up-to-the-minute. Originally it was displayed in the Scandinavian countries. Its object is to convince spectators that the German military might is invincible. Looking at the film, one is likely to say to oneself: "Good heavens! Nothing on earth can prevail against an army like this. Why not force peace now and end further useless slaughter?"

THAT IS PRECISELY THE WAY the film is designed to make one feel. The picture will not be displayed to the general public. The scheme is far more crafty than that. It is being shown to units of one hundred carefully selected leading citizens in the principal cities of the United States. Lawyers, doctors, editors, civic leaders are quietly invited to come and see. The theory is that if you can convince influential citizens, they will convince their neighbors. Heading this scheme, so I am informed, are two of the best known men in this country, appeasers both.

The scheme is, I think, doomed to failure. Not because the film is a flop—I am told by those who have seen it that it is most convincing. It will fail because the might of the German armies is directed toward the enforcement of a philosophy which is intolerable to free people. Free men, even if their cause were hopeless, which it is not, would rather die than live under the philosophy of the slave-driver. And before they die, they will demolish the myth of invincibility. There is no invincible human force on earth.



ROBERT P. WILSON

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

May 28th., 1940.

Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

JUN 5 - 1940

RECEIVED

Gentlemen:

By the papers I am informed that Henry Ford has stuck his head up again. Following the sentencing of his employee, Kuhn, he had been relatively quiet, altho' he did sneak to the railway station to peek at Kuhn as the latter began his trek to prison.

But now comes old Henry, the friend of American labor, the friend of the Administration, the friend of our banking system, to get in a blast at America and Americans, and, incidentally, to get some more of the cheap publicity for which morons fall, and tells the newspaper boys that he could produce a "thousand planes a day". And, I suppose, also, the instruments for them.

And would they not be the same cheap, shoddy, jerry built masses of junk that his tin lizzies are - God pity the poor pilots who might be fools enough to try to fly them!

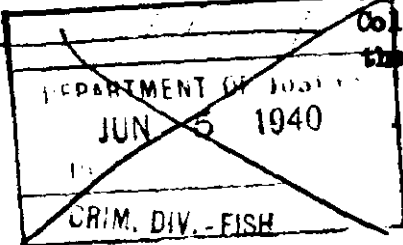
Not satisfied with his free advertising, he takes a blast at the Administration's defence program, probably on short wave orders from Berlin. Where lies the Black, black eagle conferred on him by Mr. Hitler, for his efforts, financial and otherwise, in organizing the Bund in America? Does he hide it in his study, if he has a study, or does it lie next his red underwear, or does he hide it in a special retreat in the Dearborn village, among his Americans?

I resent the lack-a-daisical attitude of the Justice Department - for years this man has flouted all considerations of decency - his Field Marshall Bennett has organized his secret Army of Storm Troopers - he has paraded back and forth, blackjacking labor, assailing recovery measures, vilifying American principles of life - all, presumably on orders from Wilhelmstrasse.

As a citizen of the Republic, I ask for his indictment on charges of high treason, as the leading member of the Fifth Column, as the Thyssen of the Putch in America, as the Tycoon of the Threatened Terror.

Yours truly,

R. P. Wilson.



57 JAN 11 1943

RECORD

[REDACTED]  
b4, Third Party info.

At ten minutes to 8 last evening Earl talked to Harry Wismer and told him he was going to pay a tribute to Henry Ford and say goodbye on the broadcast. Wismer took the bull by the horns and called Henry Ford direct and told him what had happened. Bennett was not available as he is ill and confined to his bed. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] when he told Henry Ford the whole story, Ford became very angry and said he was going to find out why his instructions were not carried out and that he was going to have Earl continue on the program. Wismer did not get to report this information back to Earl until after the broadcast. Wismer heard the broadcast as did Henry Ford and Wismer told Earl he could not say anything further but for Earl to stand by. b4, Third party info.

Meanwhile, in my conversation with Bugas, Bugas wondered if Earl would be open to approach. I told Bugas Earl was going to start negotiating Monday but that he was a great admirer of Henry Ford and liked the program and would stay on if the appropriate arrangements could be worked out, but that after Monday he might not be available.

Earl called me late last night and said he frankly did not care what happened as far as the Ford program was concerned but he wanted to say and wanted me to pass on his feelings to the Director, that the Director had been his loyal friend, had stood by him when things were difficult, and that regardless of the outcome, wherever he went, he would not only express his appreciation to us for what had been done but would continue to do so in places where it would mean the most. I told Earl I had talked to Bugas and further told him of the Director's interest in his welfare.

Respectfully,

✓  
L. R. Nichols  
[Signature]

for two or three weeks after January 7 until the J. Walter Thompson Company got things straightened out and could sign a contract. Koback, of course, had no authority to discuss this matter with Earl, and Earl told him he would not continue except with a year's contract; furthermore, he could not do any negotiating until approached by a responsible official.

At 4:15 p.m. on January 7, John ~~X~~Rieber, who is head of the Radio Bureau of the J. Walter Thompson Company, [REDACTED]

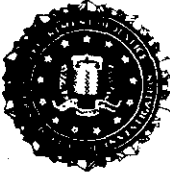
[REDACTED] called Earl on the telephone and told Earl he was sorry he had not been able to talk to him before, that it wasn't his fault, it was the client's fault, and that he had been instructed to get in touch with Earl and ask him to play along until the matter was straightened out. Earl stated he would not play along as he thought it was a hell of a commentary to make this approach 3 hours and 45 minutes before the final broadcast. Rieber then stated that was all he had to say, and Earl stated the same. Rieber, of course, lied to Godwin, since Rieber had talked to Ed Koback earlier in the week and Koback had so advised Earl on January 4. b6, Third Party information

While I was talking with SAC Bugas on other matters I mentioned the Godwin incident to him. Bugas stated he understood from Harry Wismer that Godwin was to be continued for a year, that this was Henry Ford's desire. As a matter of fact, he had talked to Wismer yesterday, and Wismer had seen John Thompson and asked about the matter. John Thompson had told Wismer that the J. Walter Thompson Agency had been in touch with Earl all week trying to negotiate the matter. [REDACTED]

It is the belief of Earl and the same belief was conveyed to Earl by Harry Wismer that John Thompson was trying to lay low with the hope that Earl would not agree to play along and he could then tell Henry Ford that Earl would not sign up. b6, Third party information

Several weeks ago, John Thompson, after signing the J. Walter Thompson Company, arranged to put Tommy Dorsey on the Ford program for 15 minutes a day. When Henry Ford heard this on Christmas Day he said he did not want a jazz band and Tommy Dorsey was told he would not go on, despite the fact that a contract had already been signed and statements had appeared in the papers to the effect that he would go on the program. Ed Sullivan carried an item in his column and mentioned in his broadcast that Tommy Dorsey would not go on the Ford program but would collect \$130,000 from the Ford Company for breach of contract. [REDACTED]

b6  
Third party info.



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

CC-287

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

LBN:RC

January 8, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I think the following should be recorded for possible further reference, reflecting the conniving of John Thompson, director of publicity for Ford Motor and the double dealing of the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency of New York.

As you know, Earl Godwin has been on the Ford program for the past 18 months. It is a common practice in radio to sign a program for a quarter, namely 13 weeks, and renew from time to time. Lou Maxon handled the Ford account at the time Godwin went on the air. Thirty days ago, Godwin got a formal notice from Maxon that his contract would expire on January 7. This is routine. In the meantime, John Thompson, of the Ford Company, fired Maxon and signed the J. Walter Thompson Agency as the advertising agency for Ford Motor.

ble. Third party information

Around the middle of December, John Thompson signed the J. Walter Thompson Agency to handle the Ford business, although Henry Ford and Harry Bennett said they wanted to keep Earl. Earl, in the meantime, has had frequent contacts with Harry Wismer, who formerly was with the Maxon agency, heading the radio department, and who is also on the Ford rolls. On Christmas morning, Henry Ford told Bennett he wanted Earl signed up for a year to continue five nights a week as he has and on Saturday and Sunday nights wanted a Detroit choir to have a 15-minute musical program. Bennett told Thompson to make these arrangements. In the meantime, Earl heard nothing from anybody at the Ford Company, other than Wismer, the J. Walter Thompson or the Maxon agency.

On January 4, Ed Koback, a vice-president of the Blue Network, called Earl and told him he hoped he would stay on.



34 JAN 15 1944

COPIES DESTROYED

161 NOV 2 1964

INDEXED

62-66016-49

JAN 12 1944

J.M.R. #34  
HOTEL HARVEY  
5840 SANTA MONICA BLVD.  
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

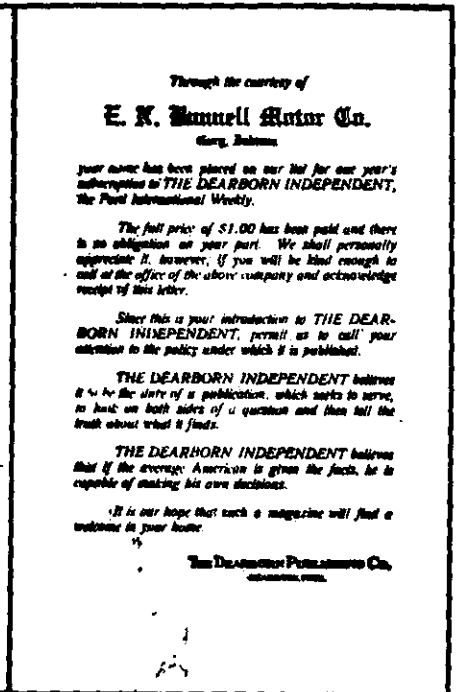
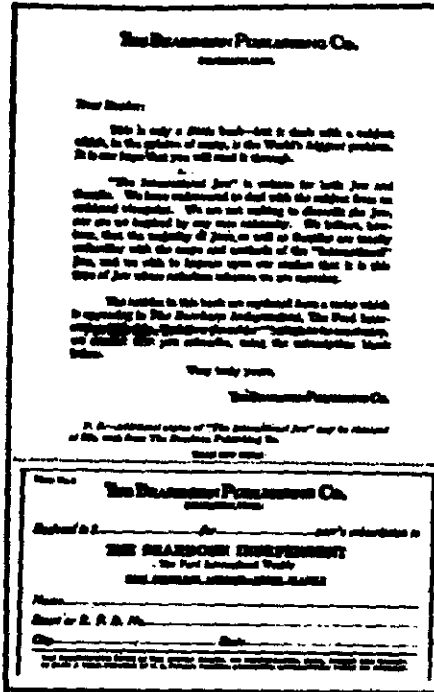
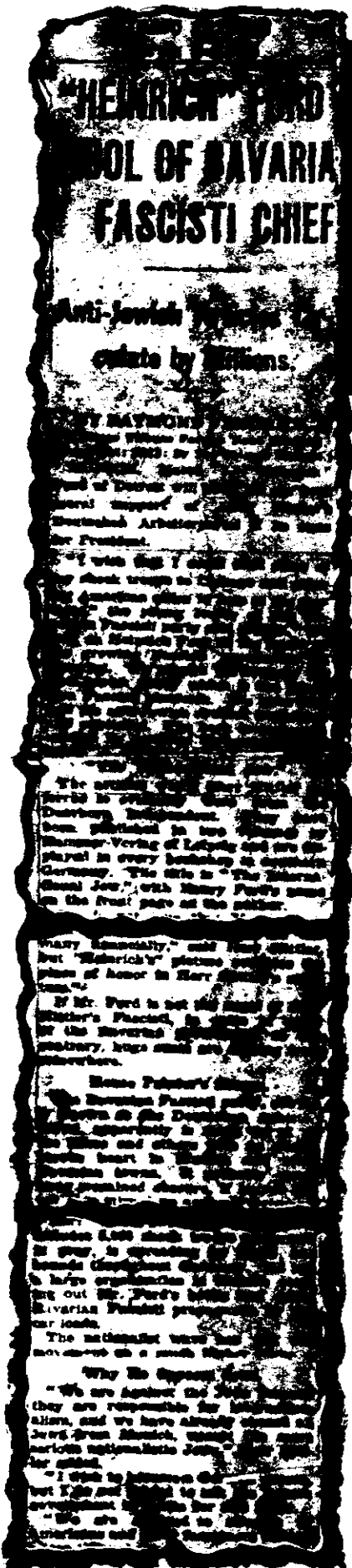


Franklin D. Roosevelt, President,  
White House,  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Marguerite LeHand,  
Secretary to President.

*Ford's Fascism*

FASCISTS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN ANTI-SEMITIC—SO HAS FORD



THE INTERNATIONAL JEW was promoted in Dearborn Independent leaflets. This anti-Semitic book is still in circulation. When Mussolini adopted anti-Semitism, there was a rush to publish it in Italy. It sold at a price less than the cost of printing. The leaflet on the right, above, shows conclusively that Ford made widespread use of dealers for his campaign.

To circulate the *Dearborn Independent*, Ford issued orders to all of his dealers that the paper was as much a Ford product as the Ford car. He even published an ad in other papers making it clear that it was the duty of his dealers to push the *Independents*. It becomes any dealer of a great organization to show the white feather with regard to the *Dearborn Independent*, the ad said. "The method of the Jewish leaders is to work on your fears. . . . Jewish leaders have gone from one excess to another, from one boast to another, until the time came for a protest or a surrender."

#### HITLER LIKED FORD—FORD LIKED HITLER

Ford dealers followed their instructions. They promoted the anti-Semitic *Independent*, urged their customers to subscribe, sent out free subscriptions. Proof of it are the letters and circulars reproduced on this page and on page three.

But Ford money was also busy. He became interested in politics in Germany, where he had a plant. The clipping on the left, taken from the *Chicago Tribune* of March 8, 1923, is worth looking at. It refers to a correspondent's personal interview with an obscure "Bavarian Fascist Chief" named "Adolf Hitler." Hitler liked Ford. Ford liked Hitler. Evidence was produced in a German court less than a year after the *Tribune* article was written that Ford had already begun to contribute money to the Nazi party.

Perhaps Ford hoped at this time to head a Nazi party of his own. I don't know what grandiose ambitions lay behind the activities of this wealthy old man. But I do know that there is proof beyond question that he was greedy for power. I do know that he possessed an unreasoning hatred of the Jews. I do know that he used his already great power to spread the same poison that his Nazi admirers in Germany was spreading, seeking to ride it to dictatorship.

But Ford was not clever. As a matter of fact, his ignorance was incredible. In the famous *Chicago Tribune* libel trial, Ford took the witness stand. But he testified only to his own astonishing ignorance.

"Have there been any revolutions in this country, Mr. Ford?" the *Tribune* attorney asked him.

"Yes."

"When?"

Ford looked about him anxiously, peered helplessly at his impressive battery of attorneys. Finally, he said, "Ope, in 1812."

"In 1812? Any other time?"

"I don't know of any other."

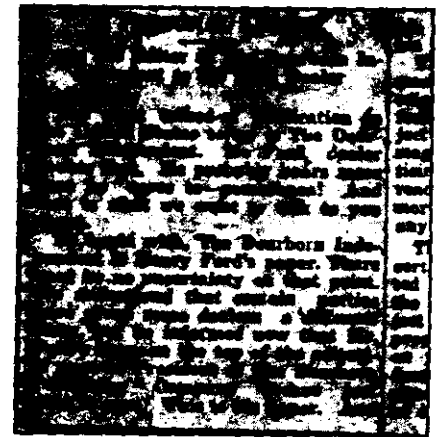
"Do you know that this country was born in a revolution?" the lawyer asked him.

Ford looked as though some dim memory had suddenly been awakened. "Oh, yes," he said, very brightly, "in 1776."

"Did you forget that revolution?"

"I guess so."

Later the defense asked Ford what an idealist was.



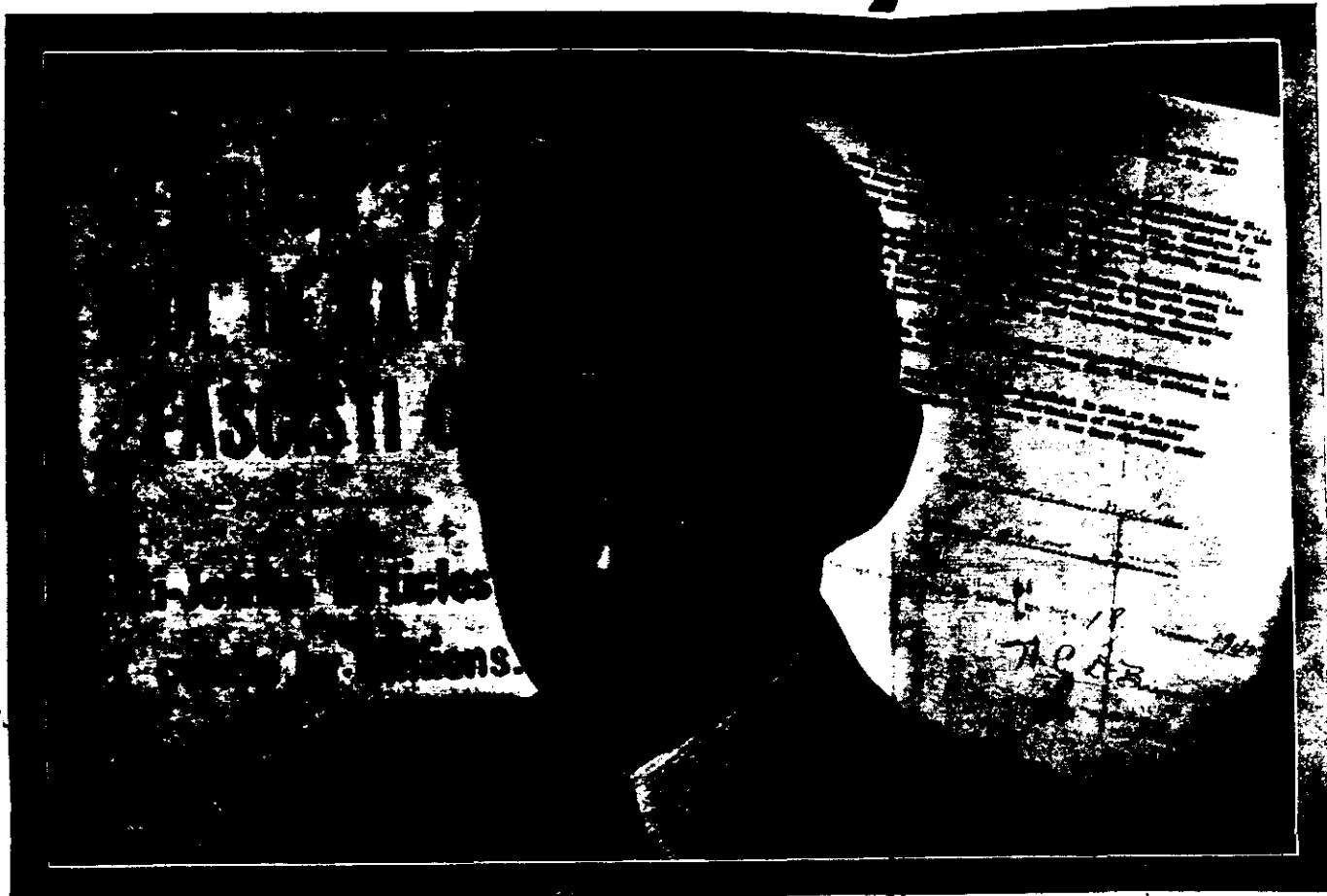
FORD PLACED THIS AD in many local papers as an ultimatum to dealers who refused to spread poison.

"An idealist," said Ford, "is any one who helps another to make a profit."

Ford was right. There have been many idealistic people, unwilling to believe the truth about Henry Ford, who have helped him make a profit while he was spreading his hatred of his fellow men.

But Ford was wrong if he thought he could forever continue with it. He found out to his sorrow that his political activities were injuring his business. The American people were hitting Ford on his most sensitive nerve, his pocket-book nerve. The contempt and hatred in which Ford was held became so pronounced, and the loss of business became so great, that Ford made a public apology to the Jews, which he sent to his friend, Joseph A. Palma, now Borough President of Richmond (Staten Island), New York.

In his apology he admitted that the book *The International Jew* was his. He admitted that the *Dear-*



# Ford's FASCISM

# PROOF

**First Exposé Story  
in New Series  
on Ford**

**By DAN GILLMOR**

**H**ENRY FORD is a big man. He employs thousands upon thousands of men to make his cars. In some seasons he employs more than 100,000 men—just to make autos. He owns at River Rouge what is probably the largest single enterprise in the world. One man owns it. One man controls it. That man is Henry Ford.

But Henry Ford's ownership and control goes far beyond the boundaries of Dearborn. It extends into the other American nations. It reaches across both oceans into the lives of factory workmen in England, France, Germany, and Japan. It draws rubber from hot islands in the Indian Ocean, coal from Ford's Kentucky mines, iron from Ford's Minnesota pits.

A visitor to the great River Rouge plant sees everywhere one name: Ford. Locomotives bringing in bars of steel say to you: Ford. Lake boats loaded with

iron ore say: Ford. Endless buildings humming with high tension energy born of Ford coal cry out in the night: Ford, Ford, Ford.

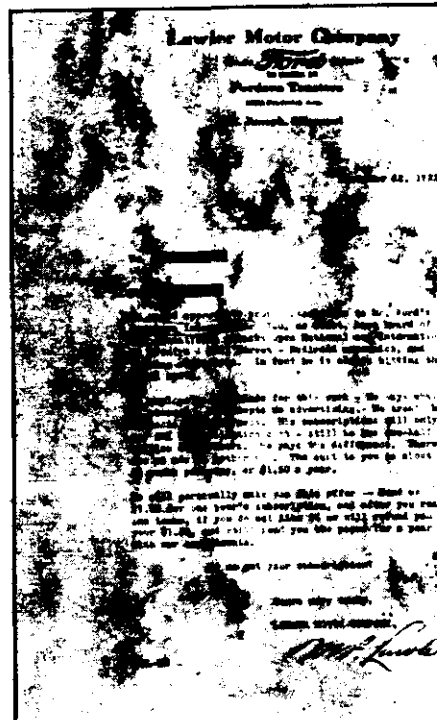
There is a reason for finding out about Henry Ford. When the citizens of the United States elect a man to the Presidency, they knowingly give him power. They say to him by their ballots: "We trust you with the greatest power we will give any one man."

Yet Henry Ford has more power in some respects than the President of the United States. His word is law to the men who make his cars. He can point the finger at them and say: "You shall work, and you shall not." His work is law, but no one ever elected him. He has as much power in Dearborn as Hitler has in Berlin.

After he had built the foundations of his auto empire, Henry Ford, a bitter, anti-Semitic, prematurely old man made his first bid for political power. That was early in the 1920s. The instruments he used were the three time-honored weapons of politics—an organization, money, and a newspaper. Ford had money. Ford had a vast system of dealers who sold his cars throughout the nation. And Ford had the *Dearborn Independent*. He put all three to work.

He made E. C. Pipp, former editor-in-chief of the *Detroit News*, editor of the *Independent*. According to Pipp, Ford personally ordered publication of the *Protocols of Zion*, which he later admitted were forgeries.

FORD USED HIS VAST AMERICAN DEALER ORGANIZATION TO SELL HIS ANTI-SEMITIC DEARBORN INDEPENDENT.



P. R. #2  
Willards, Pa.  
April 24, 1944

65907

Mr. Edgar J. Hoover  
Washington, D. C.

HENRY FORD

Dear Sir:

CHARLES LINDBERGH

Just heard the report that there is a move to get Charles Lindbergh and Henry Ford into Washington. Myself, along with probably a great number of other Americans are glad. There is certainly something wrong with this Lindbergh. The Germans in a settlement in western Ohio, threatened to have Lindbergh come and make a speech. That is my old home in that locality and I know this to be a fact. The citizens certainly said what they would do, if they tried that and no real American would be connected with a gang of Germans in this country that was true blue. I think this suggestion goes for all our real Americans: Bust up these German settlements which take in sections of our best country. They would be easier watched as I believe that we will have plenty of trouble in this country if they are not made to scatter and to know we do not think they are all Americans, like they would like us to think until they got a chance to show their power.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Olive Martiny  
MRS. OLIVE C. MARTINY

RECORDED

EX-11

APR 27 1944

62-83914-1

91

ack  
5-10-44  
BHC



LEW:JU

October 22, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

On the afternoon of October 22, 1938, Mr. Bugas of Detroit called stating that Mr. Allen M. Shaw of the Economic Club had conferred with him and had asked Mr. Bugas to suggest a presiding officer for the meeting which the Director will address. Mr. Bugas was uncommittal, whereupon Mr. Crow suggested the name of Commissioner Hight or George, member of the State Police. Mr. Bugas stated he remained uncommittal. He told Crow he would think the matter over and would communicate with Crow later. It was necessary to get some expression, since they desired to send the invitation today.

Mr. Bugas suggested the name of Judge Joseph Moyzihan, a State Circuit Court Judge in Detroit, who is of good repute and an excellent speaker. He also suggested the name of Senator Vandenberg.

In the course of the conversation with Bugas, Crow pointed out that he had had Mr. Arthur Gardner write a letter to the Director about coming to Detroit to address the Economic Club.

After conferring with you, I advised Mr. Bugas that it would not be proper for the Bureau to suggest a presiding officer, other than the fact that the Director would very much prefer to have Mr. Crow, the President of the club, introduce him; that the Director feels he knows Mr. Crow because of the correspondence he has had with him, and that accordingly Bugas should inform Mr. Crow that he knew the Director would much prefer to have him, Mr. Crow, act as the presiding officer.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Bugas also stated that if the Director will be in Detroit long enough he would like very much to have him meet some people out there, and mentioned the name of Henry Ford. I told him that I knew Henry Ford, and that he did not but that he knew Henry Bennett very well and that Bennett had stated he wanted the Director to meet Mr. Ford.

RECEIVED - INFO

Bugas again stated Judge Moyzihan holds an excellent reputation and has not been involved in any controversy in Detroit. It might be mentioned that Judge Moyzihan is not on the Bureau's mailing list, and there is no record in the files regarding him.

94-1-5576-2

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOV 10 1938

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NOV 10 1938

10/28/36

Mr. Bague stated that Mr. Gross is somewhat of a free lance writer and that he is not sure of the accuracy of the information he is giving. He stated that he is not sure of the accuracy of the information he is giving. He stated that he is not sure of the accuracy of the information he is giving.

Mr. Bague called back later on the evening of October 28 and stated that Mr. Gross felt very much flattered over the Director's desiring him to introduce him, but that Mr. Gross stated that he would rather defer this to Mr. Haglan, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Economic Club and as such introduces Mr. Gross.

Mr. Haglan is the head of the American Radiator Company, the American Flower Company and is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Detroit. He is said to be an outstanding civic and industrial leader in Detroit and it is believed that this will be a very satisfactory arrangement.

Mr. Gross informed Mr. Bague that some of the speakers in the past have spoken extemporaneously while others have spoken from manuscript; that the manner of delivery was, however, entirely up to the speaker, although Mr. Gross did suggest to Mr. Bague that the Director might like to give part of his speech extemporaneously although he did not ask that the Director speak extemporaneously or insist that the Director speak extemporaneously.

In the course of the conversation, Mr. Gross stated that quite frequently where speakers have prepared remarks, which portions of the remarks are later delivered over the radio stations, apparently read by the announcer and Mr. Gross suggested that the Director, if he had time to prepare a written copy of his speech which could be made available to the press prior to the luncheon meeting.

It appears that the Economic Club is making this use of the big clubs of the town.

Respectfully,

L. E. Nichols

**50**  
 NATIONAL  
 FIFTY YEARS IN  
 BUSINESS CLUB  
 IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

STAHLMAN BUILDING  
 NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

April 13, 1939

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Crowl	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
 Department of Justice  
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

It is time for you to come to Nashville and here is the way.

I have just left a meeting of the Arrangements Committee for the meeting of the National Fifty Years in Business Club, which will be held in Nashville on Saturday, May 20th. The Committee is composed of thirty-odd representative business and professional men in Nashville who represent concerns which have been in business fifty years or longer. Among the number being, Mr. James G. Stahlman, Publisher, and Mr. George H. Armistead, Sr., Editor-in-Chief, of the Nashville Banner.

RECORDED & INDEXED

These two gentlemen proposed your name as one of the speakers for this important gathering, and this invitation is sent on behalf of the entire Committee.

APR 20 1939

The Fifty Years in Business Movement originated in Nashville twenty-seven years ago and has been kept alive with increasing interest. To become a member of the Club a concern must have been in business fifty years or longer.

Of the two million two hundred fifty thousand individual business units in the United States, only eight thousand of them have been in business fifty years or longer. What we are trying to do is to hold on to the fundamentals of the past which have been the foundation stones of successful business. We are not wedded to all of the "new fangled" ideas and "isms" which are so prevalent today. We believe that much of the past was good and should be brought into this day and generation. That is the real reason for the existence of the

94-1-11714-1X  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 APR 20 1939  
 TOLSON  
 E. A. Tamm  
 Clegg  
 Coffey  
 Crowl  
 Egan  
 Foxworth  
 Glavin  
 Ladd  
 Nichols  
 Rosen  
 Tracy  
 Gandy

of the Fifty Years in Business Movement.

Now, we want to urge you to come to Nashville Saturday, May 20th, and be the luncheon speaker, using as your subject, "Fifty Years of Crime in America". This subject was selected by Mr. Stahlman, Publisher of the Nashville Banner, and President of the American Newspaper Association, and a great admirer of yours.

Furthermore, Dr. E. C. Arnold, Dean of Vanderbilt Law School, is a member of this special Committee, and he too is a great admirer of yours, and will introduce you when you come to Nashville to speak on May 20th.

We will have among the speakers men like Senator Carter Glass, Lamont du Pont, A. D. Whiteside, President of Dun & Bradstreet, and I have just received in this morning's mail a letter of partial acceptance from Mr. Henry Ford. He thinks he can come but will let me know definitely in a few days.

Mr. Stahlman, who is very anxious for you to come, stated to the Committee yesterday that crime is getting to be America's biggest business, and as the four or five hundred representatives of these well established concerns will be here, he feels that you could not find a more suitable audience to tell the story of the tremendous growth in crime in America during the past fifty years, and for that reason we are most earnestly and sincerely inviting you to come.

We do not know what your policy is, but I am prepared to say that on behalf of the Committee, we will take care of your expenses to Nashville and return, and will present you, if you will accept, a modest honorarium for your coming.


You can leave Washington at 7:00 Friday morning, May 19th, and be in Nashville at seven o'clock Saturday morning. At eight o'clock Mr. Stahlman, Mr. Armistead, Dean Arnold, the Governor of our State, and twenty-five or thirty other prominent citizens will give you a breakfast which will be in keeping with the magnificent meeting being held that day.

You would speak at noon, and if you prefer flying you could return to Washington Saturday afternoon, or you

could remain in Nashville until ten o'clock Saturday night and attend the Banquet, which will be addressed by Senator Glass.

We are earnestly hoping that you will accept this invitation, and will so advise by an early mail.

Sincerely yours,

  
C. C. Gilbert, Executive Director

CCG a

New York, N.Y.

November 16, 1944

ADDITION

EX-4799

Mr. Hoover:

Attached hereto is an article entitled "Rich Refugees" which appears in the current issue of LOOK Magazine.

It was written by Patricia Coffin, who formerly was a society reporter for the New York World Telegram. What is not known in society circles is that Miss Coffin prepared the article almost entirely on information which was furnished to her by Beth Leary.

*E. E. Conroy*  
E. E. CONROY

RECORDED

&

INDEXED

194-34-3177

29 NOV 1944

EX-45  
59 DEC 17 1945

EX-45

94-3-4-317-97



Russian-born Serge Rubinstein, 37-year-old financier of international repute, is shown here dancing at a smart New

York night spot with his American wife, after dodging the draft by hiding behind dual (Portuguese) citizenship



Typical of the  
brotherhood



in E. Morocco's Casablanca, R.  
which he lived for birthday dinner



but where Rubinstein's (Mr. R.  
guest, above) are no longer welcomed



S. (left) and S. (right) are  
no longer welcomed



J. Archduke and  
Joseph (shown with

# RICH "REFUGEES"

## 18-Karat Headaches

Enough throw their weight and wealth around in the land that gave them refuge to earn an irreparably bad name for all

Sleek, spaniel-eyed Serge Rubinstein (see opposite page) is the refugee son of a refugee. His father, a Russian banker, fled the Communists in 1917—which is why Serge grew up in Paris and Vienna, went to college at Cambridge. With the advent of Fascism in Europe, Serge sought refuge, as his father had before him, by moving westward. With 250,000 others, he came to America.

But unlike many of his co-travelers, Rubinstein looks neither haunted nor hungry. On the contrary, he eats in only the best restaurants and makes his home in one of New York's most famous mansions—the late Jules Roche's fine 5th Avenue house. He is married to a pretty American blonde whom he can well afford to drape with diamonds, for he is reputed to have made many millions of dollars since his arrival here. Yet, despite the good fortune his American sojourn had brought him, Rubinstein refused to fight for the U. S. when he was called upon in 1943. Although he was born in Russia, had declared under oath in 1938 his intention to become an American citizen, he hid behind his Portuguese citizenship when war came.

This attitude makes Rubinstein typical of that handful of rich émigrés whose actions have permanently tarnished the word "refugee." No class or creed is involved. They include a newly-rich Frenchman, a kleptomaniac

Baden, reveals that the flight of their capital from Europe began a good four years before Hitler marched on Poland. Financial expert Sylvia Porter

"Refugees" is quoted in the title of this article because the few émigrés cited here are smearing thousands of honest refugees who have fought for the U. S., paid taxes, contributed richly to our culture.

estimates that \$5,230,700,000 in refugee money was sent to America between 1935 and 1942.

Not satisfied, however, with the safety America afforded their fortunes, many international financiers have taken advantage of the terms of our 1936 tax treaties with France, Sweden, Canada and others are granted exemption from the capital gains tax. Scripps-Howard correspondent Henry J. Taylor, in a series of articles this year, declared that \$800,000,000 in profits have been drained from the stock market by non-resident aliens who concurrently avoided paying \$200,000,000 in taxes to Uncle Sam. Although these figures have been called high in some quarters, Taylor's articles prompted Senatorial protest, an investigation by the Bureau of Internal Revenue into Wall Street transactions "made by non-citizen customers through brokers from January 1940 to date."

Wall Street, however, is not the only fertile financial field exploited by refugees. Accustomed by political instability to taking the long view, many have made astute real estate deals here. Benno Bachhold, for example, came here from Germany via London, bought control of New York's Sanyo

title Austrian, South American and a dissipated Briton.

criticism of the extremely bad taste, jewelry, diamonds—some 50,000 refugees had already returned, most of the are biding their time. There are in Europe—and little coal.

ination of the "war records" of self-centered members of the International Set, now chafing to return to their pet haunts in Paris, London, the Riviera, the Austrian Alps, Venice, Cairo, Biarritz or Baden-

According to one 5th Avenue jeweler, sales have trebled, are often paid for cash on the line. He added that he had never seen so many \$1,000 bills before in his career. Foreigners, he says, are shopping for big pieces: when he showed an alien a 20-karat

emerald-cut diamond recently, the customer asked if he didn't have "anything bigger." "Many refugee women come in looking like our front window. One was wearing a quarter of a million dollars worth of diamonds—and she was shopping for more." Many cry out over the 20 per cent luxury tax, some try to avoid paying it. Without exception, however, they indulge in the European custom of bargaining.

Among the rich refugees whose actions have caused most comment, three stand out: the aforementioned Russian-born financier Serge Rubinstein; French industrialist Emile Mathis and his wife (see next page); and Yugoslav shipping magnate Lale Zuber (see page 31).

Rubinstein's business reputation is not savory. An early bird (he came here in 1935 after temporary expulsion from France for "alleged speculations against the franc"), he has feathered his nest with dollars but his financial status remains a mystery. Once referred to as "a Continental capitalist... spectacularly successful in his transactions in the securities of at least one reorganized railroad and of two recently merged industrial corporations," he has also cashed in on real estate and oil. His business history is fraught with investigations, accusations and law suits (including one filed against him by his late brother). A suit for \$5,900,000, filed here in 1941 by certain stockholders of the Chosen Corp., typifies the scope of his deals.

Said the New York Times of this suit: "It is a drama of light-fingered magic played on the stage of Europe, Korea, Japan, the United States and the Latin American world. The Rubinstein method, declared, has been to get a company, force it to exchange its assets for shares of a worthless dummy corporation, then dissolve the latter, eliminating any evidence of fraud."

Rubinstein (his father was Russia's financial adviser) was investigated in England last year because he allegedly arranged for the transfer of more than \$1,000,000 in share proxies across the Atlantic by Army bomber in a diplomatic pouch.

He was in possession of enough inside information to gain control of a large percentage of New York Sub-

way, the telegraph stock 1940. He was once accused of smuggling money out of Japan. But Rubinstein was arrested on April 1, 1941, and was not for a moment in his hand. It was for promptly posting bond to the Russian-born financier to prove to U. S. immigration authorities that he was a bona fide citizen of Portugal. In the fall of 1941 he had himself adopted by a Portuguese family in the Portuguese colony of Macao off the coast of China. (See his alias, Serge Rubinstein, in the fall of 1941 he avoided the draft on the basis of his neutral citizenship—but he was refused to serve the U. S. because he was deemed to be becoming an American citizen.

Things went bad for old Rubinstein in 1941 and their six-month stay in a six-story house with master bedrooms, two bathrooms, eight baths and two elevators. He had to have acquired the back property (mortgaged for \$105,000) and a little cash.

An ex-resident of Flushing, Long Island, 25-year-old Laurette Kilbourne Rubinstein was hostess at numerous high parties given by Serge before their marriage in March, 1941 (followed by a Washington reception attended by nine South and Latin American ambassadors). But although the Rubinsteins still splurge in New York's most expensive restaurants, they are not popular with owners and headwaiters because of Serge's habit of making reservation of 18 or 20—only to show up. After receiving Morocco's entire Champagne room at \$50 a head for one war-time Christmas Eve, Rubinstein was told to cancel the party at the last minute because an item about it appeared in a tabloid. The management no longer welcomes him.

(Continued on next page)



Prince of Padukoto (here with his mother) went to jail for stealing jewels from an American.

Bushy Baron Maurice Rothschild is badly behaved. (For nice Rothschilds see next page.)



... (name) traded for Hollywood.







Mme. Emile Mathis (above), wife of wealthy French industrialist (blowing candle out at El Morocco, right) is nemesis of waiters, dressmakers, hairdressers because she is demanding, dollar-pinching and critical.



Cuban millionaire Manuel Benitez (with Maria Montez) has invested in Florida land.

Equally unpopular at the zebra-striped nightspot is Mme. Emile Mathis (see above), statuesque wife of a refugee French auto-magnate whose Long Island City war plant earned five Navy "E"s and many American dollars for its owner. Mme. Mathis, famous in France for her friendship with Andre Gide, has an undesired reputation for spectacular spending. Example: a dinner she gave at El Morocco, the table surrounded by wine buckets. Mme. Mathis had told the headwaiter she wished to bring her own wine, gave him detailed instructions about the chilling. Assuming she would send over a rare vintage unobtainable b.

was the scene made by Mme. Mathis over the listing of a routine corkage charge on her dinner bill. Rather than be further insulted, the headwaiter struck off the \$8, paid it himself.

Mathis, who escaped from France by the paint on his fenders, has been recently criticizing America. He was with Henry Ford in France in making the Matford car. He was able to start producing shells in the U. S. before most American firms had time to convert. As it happened, the industrialist had ordered some special machinery here in early 1940. Before it could be shipped to France he was on his hurried way to America, where he immediately arranged for the release of \$250,000 of his company's money on deposit here. With the money and machinery he started the Matam Corp., built a six-story "Mathis Building" in Long Island City. This year, Matam's Government contracts would have amounted to more than \$10,000,000 if the war's end had not canceled them. Yet his wife—a petulant woman perpetually preoccupied with her appearance and usually laden with jewels—had to be paid before she would pay a three-hundred dollar doctor's bill. And after a party on one of the fashionable

hotel roofs, Mme. Mathis refused to pay for two out of 14 desserts, although she had ordered that number. She noticed, she said, that only 12 people took dessert.

Such penny-pinching tactics are also characteristic of disheveled Baron Maurice Rothschild (see previous page), who has been known to subtract the demi-tasse not drunk by a guest from his dinner bill at one of New York's most exclusive restaurants. It must pain the conservative Rothschilds to see the bushy Maurice ordering double portions and behaving more like a bear than a baron.

One of the most retiring of the Rothschilds is Baron Edouard de Rothschild (also of the French branch). The frail old Baron (pictured below) arrived here by clipper in 1940 with his wife and daughter. He clutched a little black bag containing most of his worldly possessions, \$1,000,000 worth of jewels but chickenfeed compared to his abandoned fortune. The Rothschilds lived at the Pierre, but so carefully that the Baron paid for their rooms daily, reportedly polished his own shoes. Eventually they retired to Long Island to sit out the war.

Also sitting out the war, but in quite different style, was wealthy Belgian

Baron Kasser, son of a banker, who created a furore in art circles when he bought \$250,000 worth of antiques at auction in three months. The Baron bids with his eyes glued to a pair of field glasses through which he scrutinizes the condition of the objects he plans to acquire. Dealers delight in "putting one over on him" (a pair of antique cannons he bought recently for \$900 are reputedly worth \$300). The Baron stores his "investments" in a house he occupies with his family in New Jersey. Accustomed to having his way, he became annoyed at the nocturnal gurglings of a stream under his window, had the stream diverted.

Among those refugees who "invest" their money in clothes are chic Mesdames Paul Dubonnet, Arturo Lopez Wilshaw and Antenor Palino (see pictures). Because of her prodigality of dress, having "50 or 60 evening gowns, ordering shoes by the dozen," American-born Mme. Dubonnet once received a not tongue lashing from a judge. Five-times-married Jean Nash Dubonnet crossed the Atlantic in 1934 to testify at the trial of her semi-paralytic son, eventually acquitted of murder on the high seas. Her quiet, ascetic looking husband runs the extremely



the restaurant, he was shocked to receive a domestic brand which sells for 65 cents a bottle.



Baron Hubert (left) with Barbara (right) is "working refugee" at El Morocco, the useless party-goer.



The Marquis and Marquesa de Cuevas (she was a Rockefeller) spend lavishly on tax-exempt culture.



Frail Baron Edouard Rothschild brought jew worth \$1,000,000 with him in a little black I



Mrs. Arturo Lopez-Wilshaw is a South American who pines for Paris.



Notorious munitions magnate Fritz Mandl regales Princess Windisch-Grätz.



The International Set includes butterflies like Fern Mollett (center), Mandl (right, center). Note roast suckling pig served (left).

from France with a mere \$10,000 concealed in the handles of his golf clubs.

Little Mrs. Lopez-Wilshaw and her miniature Chilean husband would not be languishing in an especially decorated suite in one of New York's best hotels if it hadn't been for the war. And beautiful, blue-blooded Mme. Patino (niece of the late King Alfonso of Spain and once voted the best dressed woman in the world) probably will be back in Biarritz by next summer. Her swarthy, night-club-conscious husband is the eldest son of the Bolivian Tin King, Simon Patino, who divided a \$500,000 fortune among his children, thereby avoiding a whopping inheritance tax.

The Patinos rarely visit their native country (some say their appearance would cause a revolt in the feudally run tin mines), but were living as tax-exempt diplomats in France and England before the war. All three women buy clothes from couturiers like Mainbocher (dresses \$300 up), milliners like John-Fredericks (hats \$35 up), but long for Paris (where a recent Balenciaga suit with blouse cost \$3,000).

Expatriates of the North American variety include blue-haired Lady Mandl (now acting as social arbiter of Hollywood) and the flour-faced Marquesa de Cuevas (see pictures). Although the de Cuevas made frequent trips home before the war to visit her home in New York, New Jersey and Vermont, her true home was France, and French is still the household language. Her husband, former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, inherited \$25,000,000 from the late John D., plus a \$100,000 trust fund from her grandmother, George de Cuevas, who did not become an American citizen until 1940. She only ran a Paris dress

shop, finds innumerable decorative ways to spend the Rockefeller millions including last year's sponsorship of a 'permanent corps de ballet for New York.' The Marquis is supposed to have lost \$100,000 of his wife's money in this unsuccessful "cultural" (therefore tax-free) venture.

Also ballet-conscious were J. Serge (monkey glands), Voronoff and his tall, ped-headed wife, a cousin of Magda Lupescu. The Voronoffs arrived at wartime ballet and opera



openings in a Rolls Royce (only six miles to a gallon), one of 80 shipped here from Europe in 1940. Another Rolls owner was munitions magnate Fritz Mandl (ex-husband of Hedy Lamarr, see photo) who has since left this country—for Argentina. One of wartime New York's most lavish spenders, he supervised every detail of his parties—including the arranging of a horseshoe of English violets around each plate at one dinner.

Likewise missing from the current U. S. social scene is the swarthy Prince of Padukota (see page 29). The well-to-do son of the Austrian-born Maharajah of Padukota was sentenced last June to a year's term in jail for "lifting" some \$40,000 worth of un-insured jewelry from his former American gin-rummy partner, Mrs. William B. Foster.

But the crimes of must refugee play boys have been confined to mere displays of bad taste during wartime. Take Pinocchio-nosed Yugoslav shipping magnate Lale Zuber (below), whose ships were blacklisted by the British in 1940 because they suspected him of "being actively engaged in helping the enemy." Eventually Zuber was cleared (said he did not know that one of his vessels was delivering to pro-axis Albania). Although he did his "bit" by establishing a small war plant in Brooklyn (he sold it four months before V-E Day), Zuber showed appalling judgment when he gave a sit-down dinner for 150 socialites in Palm Beach at a time (March, 1944) when buzz-bombs were torturing the British and American boys were being beheaded in the Pacific. The party took place in the palm-shaded patio of the fashionable Everglades club. Roast beef, sliced hot veal,

beef steaks, chicken-in-aspic were served. There were unlimited quantities of imported champagne and soft music.



In the eyes of most American citizens, this party branded Zuber—and all rich refugees—as callous, vulgar pleasure seekers. Rubinstein's bold draft-dodging tactics, Mme. Mathis' unpardonable arrogance have rubbed salt into the wounds. It will take this type of rich refugees a long peace to live down their U. S. mistakes.



Tin heir Antenor Patino prefers North to native South America, with cause.



Anti-Nazi Dubonnet established wine business here, live in lap of luxury.



Jolly Yugoslav shipping magnate Lale N. Zuber (above, center) made fatal faux pas when he gave a Palm Beach sit-down dinner for 150 in wartime.

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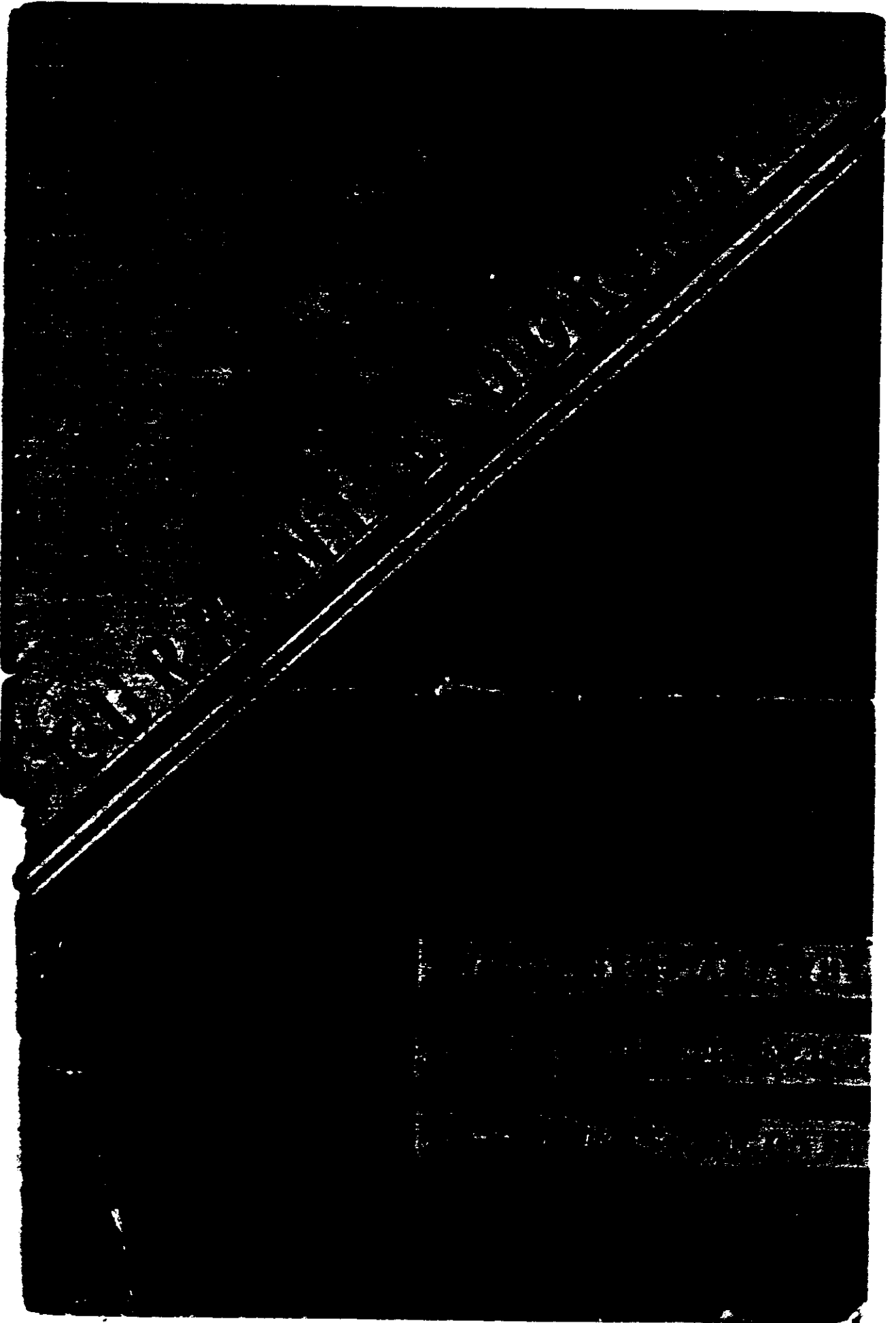
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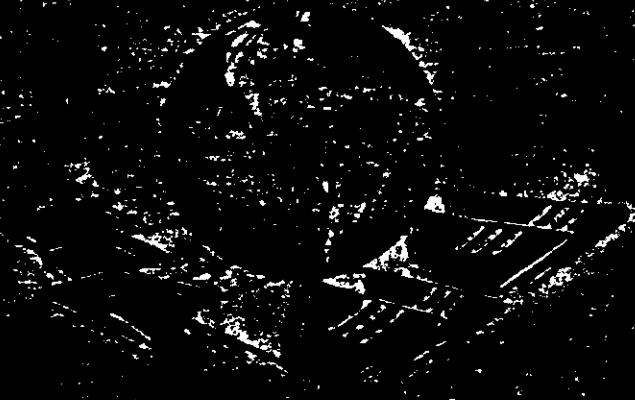


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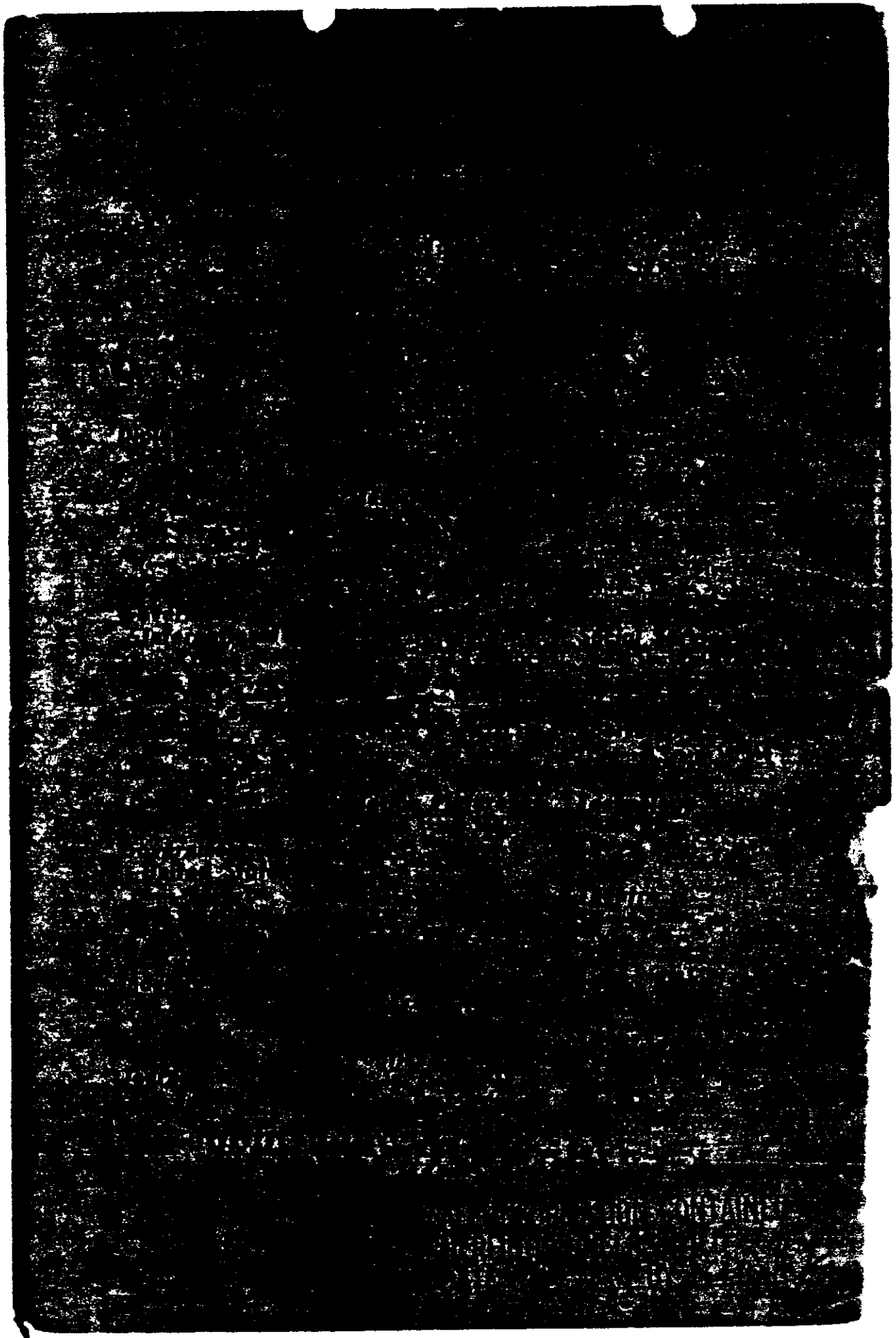
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## CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

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who brought with them from the old country traits of courage, honesty, and straight thinking which we like to think make up the American character." "Once in a very blue moon indeed," said the *Springfield Republican*, "a book by a virtually unknown author appears without fanfare or even much more than hope on the publisher's part which is so completely endearing that it must be shared by all who read it." Although in the summing up it was recognized as frankly sentimental, *Mama's Bank Account* received a warm reception from most of the other reviewers, too. There was brisk humor in these charming sketches, they said, and gentle irony, "a fine tribute to Mama." The War Department has ordered 50,000 G.I. copies of the book for servicemen overseas; it has been made into a Talking Book for the blind, and has been translated into Swedish.

In June 1944 it was announced that Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein 2d, composer and lyricist, respectively, of the musical play *Oklahoma!*, had acquired the rights to the book in "one of those unusual deals with film-doms." According to the *New York Times*, RKO Radio Pictures had originally owned the rights to it and was ready to film the story, having obtained the services of Miss Forbes for conferences on the adaptation. A two-way deal was then arranged by which RKO would turn the rights over to Rodgers and Hammerstein (and ten limited partners), paying \$2,500 weekly during the run of the play until a ceiling of \$150,000 was reached, thus obtaining the film rights.

A cast headed by Mady Christians as Mama opened October 19 in John van Druten's dramatization of the book. ("I claim," writes Miss Forbes, "the unique distinction of being one author who was very happy with the adaptation, interpretation, and presentation of her literary child.") New York's critical reception was substantially the same as that given the novel. "To Miss Forbes," wrote Howard Barnes of the *New York Herald Tribune*, "must go the chief credit for a glad-some show. Her Mama with her pretended bank account, Uncle Chris, three aunts, and a flock of kids are real and exciting." There were some static moments, critics commented, and overlong parts that could have been cut, but on the whole they considered it a beguiling, leisurely story about real people, presented in an episodic, unconventionally informal manner.

"There is nothing strikingly dramatic or especially gripping," said Wilella Waldorf of the *New York Post*. "Nobody will swoon with anguish. Nobody will actually roll in the aisles laughing. But Mr. van Druten has seen to it that it has quality and a certain quiet distinction that comes from Mama herself and her way of living and bringing up a family." "For this story," *PM* in effect continued, "... adds to homely warmth just enough humor and color to take the kinks out of reality without altogether removing the kernel. It prettifies family life, that is, without arrantly falsifying it; and at its best it is really touching or really funny."

"What had your family thought of the book?" a *New York Post* interviewer asked fair-haired, blue-eyed Miss Forbes after the opening of the play. "Well," replied the au-



KATHRYN FORBES

Anita Fowler

thor, "one of my aunts said, 'It's a very nice book, Kathryn, but I don't see what all the shouting's about. Anyone in the family could have written it.'"

Miss Forbes is continuing to write, and at present is working on a novel and some short stories. But she is a sportswoman also, by conversion. Since her husband and sons are such ardent sportsmen, she says, she has had to learn how to hunt ducks, stalk trout, and land striped bass—and to cook the bag.

**FORD, HENRY** July 30, 1863- Automobile manufacturer

Address: Dearborn, Mich.

On his eighty-first birthday in July 1944, Henry Ford visualized a "great day" ahead, "if we apply what we have learned and mix it with plenty of hard work." Since the death of his only son Edsel in May 1943, this employer of 160,000 workers has again assumed the direction of his vast industrial empire with assets valued at a billion dollars. The symbol of the most characteristic aspect of American civilization—mass production—Ford is able to count yearly profits by the millions; the vertical structure of his and his family's holdings embraces, in addition to factories, a railroad, ships, steel mills, foundries, iron and coal mines, timberland, and rubber and soy bean plantations; and the peace- and wartime output of his factories and assembly plants on five continents has made his name a universal household word. While Ford's mastery of manufacturing, financing, and marketing is acknowledged, his stand on labor relations and military preparedness, and his excursions into peacemaking, politics, publishing, and social service have probably evoked more condemnation and ridicule than admiration.

Henry Ford was born on a farm near Dearborn, Michigan, on July 30, 1863. His father, William Ford, was a prosperous farmer who was married to Mary Litigot, of Dutch de-



HENRY FORD

scent, in 1862. The boy went to a one-room school in Greenfield, where he studied the famous McGuffey readers, and he had his regular farm chores to do. But these tasks held little interest for him. "There was too much hard hand labor on our own and all other farms of the time," he writes in his *My Life and Work* (1922). "Even when very young I suspected that much might somehow be done in a better way. That is what took me into mechanics—although my mother always said that I was born a mechanic. . . . My father was not entirely in sympathy with my bent toward mechanics. He thought I ought to be a farmer."

The two biggest events of his boyhood, Ford relates, happened in his twelfth year: he received a watch and he saw a horseless vehicle for the first time—a road engine used for driving threshing machines. Already using crude tools to tinker with fragments of machinery, young Ford was able to put together a watch when he was thirteen, and a few years later had built a working model of the road engine. At seventeen he was ready to leave school and the farm, walking the nine miles to Detroit to take his first job, with the Michigan Car Works, where he made repairs for \$1.10 a day. He stayed there only six days, going next to a foundry and machine shop where he received \$2.50 a week. This meager wage was supplemented by the extra money he earned at night by cleaning and repairing watches. It was at this time that a fellow worker lent him an English magazine, *World of Science*, which contained a description of the recently invented Otto internal combustion engine. The article excited Ford's interest in engines, and he left the machine shop to work for a lower salary at the Dry Dock Engine Company. Within two more years his apprenticeship was ended—he had mastered the machinist's trade.

Ford's ambition in those days was to develop a plan for making watches so cheaply that they could be sold for \$1 each. He gave up this idea, however, when, at his father's

urging, he went home to help with the work on the farm. But all of his time was not devoted to agriculture. He attended a business college for three months in the winter of 1884-85, experimented with machinery in his well-equipped workshop, and courted Clara Bryant, the daughter of a neighboring farmer. On April 11, 1888 the couple were married. In 1943, on the occasion of their fifty-fifth wedding anniversary, Ford spoke of Mrs. Ford's steadfast encouragement of his efforts: "My wife believed in me so much that when many were doubting my early experiments I called her 'The Believer.'"

In the home which he had built for his wife on a forty-acre wooded tract his father had given to him, Henry Ford drew up the first diagram of a gasoline engine. Before this he had become convinced that the silent gas engine, not the steam engine, was to be the driving power of the future, and he had already had an opportunity to repair an Otto engine. He soon realized that he could not build his engine on a farm, but needed the superior mechanical equipment to be found in a city like Detroit. Thus, in 1891 the young couple moved to Detroit, where Ford found a machinist's job—a twelve-hour day paying \$45 a month. In a small brick shed behind the Bagley Avenue home Ford continued work on the gasoline engine in his spare time. It was finished in a week and tested in December 1893 for the first time in the Ford kitchen where, clamped to the sink, its spark plug was connected to the overhead electric light socket and its oil cup was tended by Mrs. Ford. This engine, which has been exhibited many times, is described by William A. Simonds, Ford's biographer: "A length of one-inch gas pipe was reamed out to serve as a cylinder, and in it rested a home-made piston fitted with rings. This was attached by a rod to the crankshaft, and had a five-inch stroke. A hand-wheel off an old lathe served as the flywheel. A gear arrangement operated a cam, opening the exhaust valve and timing the spark much as is done in cars today. A piece of fiber with a wire through the center did for a 'spark plug.' It made contact with another wire at the end of the piston, and when this was broken a spark leaped across, exploding the gasoline."

The engine ran. Ford's ambition now was to make it drive a four-wheel carriage. That idea was not original with him, however. There had been several motor vehicles, European ones notably, which operated with some degree of success, but there was no commercial manufacture of any motorcar. Finally, in 1896 Ford actually drove his first automobile out of his backyard shop after breaking a hole in the shop's wall to permit the passage of the vehicle. Its two-cylinder, four-horsepower motor shook the light frame mounted on four bicycle wheels. A bicycle saddle provided a seat on the three-gallon gas tank. A few weeks later, a buggy seat having been added, Ford drove the nine miles to the old home in Dearborn with Mrs. Ford and their young son Edsel. The boy had been born three years before and was named for a childhood friend of Ford's.

At this time Ford was working as chief engineer for the Detroit Edison Company. He was receiving \$1,800 a year, a high salary in the late '90's, and when he sold that first car for \$200 he was able to set about designing

and building his second car. Meanwhile he had attracted the attention of several businessmen, who in 1898 offered Ford \$10,000, enough to pay for building ten cars. In August 1899 he therefore left the Edison Company to become the chief engineer of the newly organized Detroit Automobile Company. But the connection was to be short-lived. Before long Ford and his backers parted company, and the reorganized firm eventually became the Cadillac Motor Car Company. With another group of backers Ford became chief engineer of the Henry Ford Company in 1901, which was capitalized for \$60,000; but again disagreement arose between Ford and the other stockholders, and the company was dissolved in 1902. These disputes are ascribed to Ford's refusal to be hurried in his experiments and to his contention that success must come from manufacturing a car that could be sold at a low price. (Another point of difference with later stockholders was to be his insistence on "ploughing back" profits into the business.)

Ford went back to his experimenting in another little shop of his own, working on a four-cylinder motor. Intent on getting speed—a mile a minute—he and others then began building racing cars which drew tremendous publicity because of their exploits on the track. Ford built two models, the "Arrow" and "999"; he describes the sensation of driving them: "Going over Niagara Falls would have been but a pastime after a ride in one of them." Although the eighty horsepower engines gave the cars a tendency to leave the road, Barney Oldfield easily won the race with the "999" at the Grosse Pointe track in October 1902.

Meanwhile the "horseless carriage" had become an automobile, and a number of cars were appearing. The Oldsmobile and other companies were selling a total of 9,000 cars a year. Two months after the racing car had won the memorable race, Ford was able to find new investors, among them Alexander Malcolmson and James Couzens. With eight other stockholders, the Ford Motor Company was founded in June 1903, only \$28,000 of its \$100,000 capitalization being in cash.

The new company was soon at work producing the Fordmobile, to sell for \$850. This was the Model A, constructed for practical, everyday purposes. Utility, not comfort or beauty, was Ford's aim. From his autobiography: "The business went along almost as by magic. The cars gained a reputation for standing up. They were tough, they were simple, and they were well made." A touring car, the Model B, was put on the market for \$2,000, and an improved and cheaper Model C appeared in 1905. By 1906 a new plant had been built and generous dividends were declared. Ford controlled the company with 585 shares of stock.

In 1908, after putting out five other models, Ford began work on a new car, of which he later said: "It contained all that I was then able to put into a motorcar, plus the material which for the first time I was able to obtain." This was the Model T, Ford's best-known car, a noisy, uncomfortable, unattractive, but efficient automobile. With half a million of its kind on the roads within five years, it became the subject of jokes and cartoons which Ford recognized as good advertising. Strictly utili-

tarian, the car was painted black. Ford commented: "Any customer can have a car painted any color that he wants, so long as it is black."

With the launching of the Model T the capital stock of the Ford Motor Company was increased to \$2,000,000. In 1909 the one-year-old car won a cross-country race, covering the distance between New York and Seattle in twenty-two days and fifty-five minutes. By 1911 there were over 4,000 Ford employees producing 34,528 cars in the newly built Highland Park plant. Increased demand called for greatly increased speed in production, which was achieved after Ford began to experiment with the moving assembly belt in April 1913. He describes this process as "the reduction of the necessity for thought on the part of the worker, and the reduction of the movement to a minimum. He does as nearly as possible only one thing with only one movement. . . . He must have every second necessary but not a single unnecessary second." The speed with which conveyor belts could travel was studied and applied to the motor and the chassis, as well as to the making of parts, which had formerly been supplied by other manufacturers. The result was more cars per day driving off the assembly line under their own power. Critics of Ford have pointed to another result—an increased labor turnover attributed to the demoralizing effect of speed and monotony.

When the Ford Company made the sensational announcement in January 1914 that all its workers would receive a minimum wage of \$5.00 for an eight-hour day, Ford became the most famous man in the country. Hailed by some as a humanitarian, he was also criticized for what it was suspected were good business motives. Eventually, with better wages workers could be expected to consume more goods, including cars. One immediate result of the new wage announcement was the appearance at the Ford Company's gates of hundreds of men clamoring for work; they were dispersed when a fire hose was turned upon them.

Ford's feelings about war were well known when, in 1915, a group of pacifists approached him with a plan to end the War. He believed that the First World War had been begun by international financiers and was deeply interested in cooperating in some action to end the conflict. When he could get no definite aid from President Wilson, Ford chartered an ocean liner to carry himself and the pacifists to Europe, there to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas." Although many prominent civic and social leaders endorsed the mission, when the day (December 4, 1915) came for the "Peace Ship" to sail, there were few people on board who could be expected to direct the mission successfully. Ford himself left the party at Christiania, returning to the United States within a month. His own comment was: "We learn more from our failures than from our successes." He continued, however, to speak strongly against preparedness for war until February 1917, when diplomatic relations were severed between the United States and Germany. Soon in Washington to discuss preparedness, he said, "If the War is to be won, it will be won by the nation that knows best how to use machinery and tools." "Once we were in the War," he wrote later, "every facility of the Ford industries was put at the dis-

## FORD, HENRY—Continued

posal of the Government. We had, up to the time of the declaration of war, absolutely refused to take war orders from the foreign belligerents." From April 1917 until November 1918, the Ford Company manufactured army trucks, Liberty motors, aero cylinders, caissons, listening devices, steel helmets, and Eagle boats.

On December 31, 1918, Ford resigned from the company presidency in favor of his son. Early in 1919 Ford bought up all stock not owned by his family, the new company with a capitalization of \$100,000,000 thus becoming a family property. (In 1943, 55 per cent of the stock was Ford's.) In January of 1919 he increased the minimum wage of workers to \$6 a day. The same year saw the building of the River Rouge plant and the trial of the libel suit brought by Ford against the *Chicago Tribune*, which had called him an anarchist. (The *Tribune* had committed the name-calling in 1916, when Ford had opposed the expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Villa.) The amount sought was a million dollars; the verdict, in Ford's favor, awarded him six cents. But 1919 is also remembered for another event: Ford became the publisher of the *Dearborn Independent*, a weekly periodical edited first by E. G. Pipp, later by William J. Cameron. The purpose of the publication was announced on "Mr. Ford's Own Page": "This paper exists to spread ideas, the best that can be found. It aims to furnish food for thought. It desires to stir ambition and encourage independent thinking."

The *Dearborn Independent* began to publish a series of attacks on Jews, collectively and individually, on May 22, 1920. According to these articles, which were entitled *The International Jew*, the Jews were planning to dominate the world. The *Independent* also reprinted parts of the notorious forgery, *The Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion*, a document used to foment pogroms in Czarist Russia and later used by the Nazis to justify Hitler's anti-Semitism. The attack aroused both Jews and Christians. The protests and denunciations by eminent persons and important organizations were given wide publicity, and the *Independent* was barred from some libraries and newsstands. The articles continued to appear until 1927, however, and were given greater circulation when collected and reprinted in pamphlet form. In 1926 Ford was faced by two libel suits, the outcome of accusations made in *The International Jew*. Before either could be settled in court, however, Ford released an apology through Arthur Brisbane in which he stated he had not had time to keep informed on the contents of the *Independent* and that the articles justified the indignation of the Jews. He also asked for forgiveness and assured the Jews of his friendship.

There were to be repercussions later in Germany, where reprints of the pamphlet, the publication of which Ford had forbidden, fanned anti-Semitic feeling. Also, as late as 1942, Ford's legal representative requested the Ku Klux Klan to cease making use of the articles Ford had retracted. In August 1944, when Ford decried the philosophies that create hatreds and war ("There can be no peace where hatred exists"), The Friends of De-

mocracy commended him on his attitude toward world peace the while they urged him to disassociate himself from those who used his name and prestige to further racial hatred and religious bigotry. No little criticism was also directed at Ford when, on his seventy-fifth birthday, in 1938, he received the Nazi decoration of the Grand Cross of the German Eagle. (In this connection Simonds points out that other foreign countries had similarly recognized Ford's achievement as the manufacturer of the low-priced automobile.) There now appears to be an acceptance of the idea that Ford had been imposed upon by those who managed the *Independent*, this despite Ford's own earlier criticism of Jews in the fields of finance and entertainment.

On two occasions the figure of Ford loomed upon the political horizon. In 1918 he accepted the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Michigan. "There was nothing that Mr. Ford wanted less than political office," wrote Simonds. "When the Republicans first approached him on the same matter he turned a deaf ear. It was the appeal of President Wilson that led him to set aside his own desires." Ford was defeated, however, by the Republican candidate Truman H. Newberry. Four years later, a "Ford-for-President" movement was attributed to the furor caused by his negotiations with the Federal Government for the purchase of the Muscle Shoals dam and electric plant. Leaders of both political parties recognized, however, that Ford could not carry an election, the boom ceased suddenly in the fall of 1923, and Congress turned down his Muscle Shoals offer.

In the sixteen years between 1908 and 1924, Ford had manufactured ten million Model T cars. In 1920 he weathered a "buyers' strike" and a serious financial crisis by closing the plant for two weeks, shipping out all cars to protesting dealers, collecting accounts receivable, disposing of Liberty bonds. He reduced prices almost annually until, in 1926, the touring car sold for \$298 and the roadster for \$260. He had also had the bodies painted green, brown, or blue. Yet sales began to drop. In 1924 competitors with an eye to good looks as well as practicality began to manufacture cars; and their prices were low enough to tempt buyers away from Ford. But Ford said on his sixty-fourth birthday: "The biggest job of my life is ahead of me." Bowing to necessity, Ford remodeled his "T" into a smooth, refined new Model A in 1928. According to one commentator, "Lizzie had become Elizabeth." Model A, however, was to lose its popularity four years later, when the V-8 appeared.

In reference to his relation with labor, Ford, ever the staunch individualist, said, "There is nothing that a union membership could do for our people." Workers complained about the speed and tension under which they had to work, about lay-offs and demotions. Ford's stand was: "We make no attempt to coddle the people who work with us. It is absolutely a give-and-take relationship." Another cause for complaint was the company sociological department's investigations of the private lives of the employees. Smoking, drinking, political activity were among the reasons for dismissals. Ford has also expressed his opinion on social work: "I have no patience with professional charity." Work should be a duty and

pleasure; there would be no need for charity if everyone worked; and "in a sufficiently subdivided industry there are places which can be filled by the maimed, the halt, and the blind." (Later, in 1942, Ford expressed his stand on public housing when he opposed a Federal building project as "unnecessary" and "wasteful.")

The depression struck hard at the automobile capital, with wage cuts and layoffs. There was much unemployment in Detroit, and in March 1932 a group of workers, members of the Detroit Unemployed Councils and the Automobile Workers Union staged a "Ford hunger march." They had planned to send in a committee to petition Ford for jobs and improved working conditions, but as they neared the Rouge plant's gates they were met by police with tear gas and machine-gun fire. Four marchers were fatally wounded. The bitter struggle between the anti-union company and the workers, who were trying to organize, was to continue. There was more violence in 1937, when the workers' charges were set forth in the NLRB complaint.

In the Presidential election of 1932 Ford had opposed the election of Franklin Roosevelt<sup>4</sup>, and he refused to sign the automobile codes of the NRA, which stipulated that employees had a right to organize. Said Ford: "Organization best serves evil purposes. Independence best serves good purposes." At last the National Labor Relations Board summoned the Ford Company to a hearing, charging "malicious and brutal assault" on United Automobile Workers' leaders; "using threats and coercion on its employees; circulating propaganda; and discharging employees for union activities, all for the purpose of interfering with the rights of employees to organize." Both Ford and his son refused to appear. The NLRB ordered the company "to cease and desist" from anti-union activity. The order was obeyed, but the plants remained unorganized. In April 1941 the workers went out on strike, and the NLRB ordered an election at the Ford plants. When the votes were counted 70 per cent were found to have been cast for the UAW-CIO as the bargaining agency for the plant. Accordingly, a contract was signed in June. Although both the company and the union officials have striven to keep production going at top speed during the War, there have been a number of short-lived unauthorized strikes at various plants. The result has been a somewhat lowered production on war orders, but it is agreed that production has generally been kept well up to schedule since 1943.

True to his pacifist convictions, Ford opposed the United States entry into the Second World War. Nevertheless, he agreed to build airplane motors for defense although he refused to build airplane engines for the British Government. In May 1940 he stated: "If it became necessary the Ford Motor Company could, with the counsel of men like Lindbergh<sup>5</sup> and Rickenbacker<sup>6</sup>, under our own supervision and without meddling by Government agencies, swing into the production of a thousand airplanes of standard design a day." With the attack on Pearl Harbor, Ford went "all-out" in support of the war effort. The tremendous Willow Run plant was built and operated by the Ford Company to produce B-24

Liberator bombers. In addition, Ford's factories have turned out tanks, airplane engines, armored cars, jeeps, gliders, and engines for robot bombs.

In the midst of the heaviest production for war, Ford assumed the post he had relinquished nearly twenty-five years before. The sudden death of Edsel Ford in 1943 "shook the entire Ford empire, which had expected Edsel to assume command when advancing years should moderate Henry Ford's determination to be active until the day he died." Ford immediately took over his son's duties, and heir apparent to the Ford empire now is Henry Ford 2d, Edsel's son, who is executive vice-president of the company.

Ford's post-War plans include a \$150,000,000 reconversion and expansion program; there will be new plants and depots. A new low-cost car is to be offered to the American public; it will be a "face-lifted" version of 1942 models. The company, it is also reported, is ready to buy the Willow Run plant from the Government and to convert it into the world's largest farm machinery factory. Looking toward the end of the War, Ford has spoken frequently in 1944 on the subject of world peace and post-War conditions: There must be a world organization formed to preserve peace; peace will only be an armistice unless greeds are eliminated, disunity in religion overcome, and national boundaries leveled. There should be the earliest possible removal of Government controls over material, production, and distribution. "A doctrine of continued control . . . means control over individual initiative. . . . My thoughts today are with the young men who are coming home from war with a blank wall of inopportunity facing them."

One of Ford's closest friends was Thomas Edison, to whom the automobile manufacturer has built a veritable shrine. He moved to Dearborn the laboratory in which the inventor had worked, and opened it as a museum to the public. In addition, Ford has acquired and displayed a magnificent collection of Americana. He built Greenfield Village, a reproduction of the town in which Mrs. Ford was born. Into the Village, where he has established a model school, he has brought the original log cabin in which McGuffey, author of the famous readers, was born. There, too, are preserved the courthouse in which Lincoln first practiced law, the home of Stephen Foster's parents, other buildings of historical interest, as well as memorials of Ford's own youth. Other projects for which Ford is responsible are the Ford Hospital, where Ford was a patient for one week in 1932 in his only serious illness, the Trade and Apprentice Schools, the Willow Run Aircraft Apprentice School, and the Rehabilitation Center for the Second World War veterans at Dearborn. (At its convention in September 1944 the American Legion awarded Ford its Distinguished Service Medal for his contributions to the rehabilitation of veterans of both wars.) Early in the War the Navy found facilities at the Rouge plant for its Training School for Aviation Mechanics.

Ford's interest in occupational training stems from his "tinkering" days in the farm workshop. Of the Ford schools, the Trade School is the oldest and best known. There boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen

**FORD, HENRY—Continued**

receive the fundamentals of a high school education and are taught a trade while they earn money in the process. In twenty-six years (by 1942) the school's enrollment had increased from six to 2,800, and there is a list of 12,000 applicants. The Apprentice School was established to give employees a technical training.

In his eighty-first year Henry Ford's spare frame and lean face continue to appear in news picture as he meets General Henry H. Arnold, the head of the nation's air forces, or operates a reaper which he used seventy years ago; and the highlights of his life are pictured in the wartime advertisements of the company. Reporters take down his words on world peace and wages. Of the latter he spoke in September 1944, when he stated he wanted to raise wages as soon as possible, Government permitting: "As long as I live I want to pay the highest wages in the automobile business. If the men in our plants will give a full day's work for a full day's pay, there is no reason why we can't always do it. Everyman should make enough money to own a home, a piece of land, and a car."

Others of Ford's opinions are dateless, for they reveal few changes in his philosophy. He has long favored decentralization of industry, life in the country, hard work, utilitarian education, the abstemious life, simple pleasures; among the things of which he has disapproved are tobacco, liquor, the employment of married women, idle people, idle money. Of himself Henry Ford has said, "I refuse to recognize that there are impossibilities."

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**FULMER, HAMPTON PITTS** June 23, 1875—Oct. 19, 1944 Democratic Representative to the United States Congress from South Carolina, in his twelfth consecutive term; was chairman of the Agriculture Committee; author of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the cotton-grading act; deeply interested in farm legislation.

**Obituary**

N Y Times p19 O 20 '44 por

**GUINNESS, WALTER EDWARD, 1ST BARON MOYNE** See Moyne, W. E. G.

**HALL, JOSEF WASHINGTON** See Close, U.

**HAMMOND, GRAEME M.** Feb. 1, 1858—Oct. 30, 1944 Neurologist; sportsman; former president of the American Neurological Association, the New York Athletic Club, and the American Olympic Association; for many years professor of neurology at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital.

**Obituary**

N Y Times p19 O 31 '44 por

**HATCH, CARL A(TWOOD)** Nov. 27, 1889— United States Senator from New Mexico; lawyer

Address: h. c/o Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.; h. Clovis, N. M.

Author of the "clean politics" acts—the Hatch Acts—passed by the United States Congress in 1939 and 1940, to restrict campaign funds and proscribe pernicious political activities, is Democratic Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, acting chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Carl Atwood Hatch emerged from the West at the beginning of the '30's. He was born in Kirwin, Kansas, November 27, 1889, the son of pioneers, Harley Atwood and Esther Shannon (Ryan) Hatch. When he was still young he moved with his family to Eldorado, Oklahoma. At the age of sixteen he dropped his formal education to become a clerk in his father's hardware store, but the first step toward his political future was a job as printer's devil on the *Eldorado Courier*. Later, as reporter and half-owner of the small weekly, he covered the county courthouse, where the eloquence of the lawyers so impressed him that it cut short a potential newspaper career. Young Hatch took a law course at Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, and had his own practice by the time he was twenty-three. A year later, in September 1913, he was married to Ruth Caviness.

Before long Hatch was called to Clovis, New Mexico, to defend a nineteen-year-old youth who had run afoul of several statutes. There Hatch engaged a law firm with the euphonious name of Patton and Bratton to assist him, an association that foreshadowed his political career. When illness in the Hatch family later made it advisable to live in the drier climate of New Mexico, Clovis was selected for the new home because, Hatch said, it was the only place in which he knew anybody.

By that time Patton and Bratton were making progress, and they took Hatch along with them. Harry Patton became state attorney general in 1916 and made Hatch his assistant the next year. In 1923 Hatch succeeded Sam G. Bratton as district judge (of the 9th Judicial District), and succeeded himself in 1924.

The new district judge let no prairie grass grow under his feet. He held court in nearly every town in the state and made friends in the process. "As campaign manager for Senators, governors, and others, he became a local Jim Farley," Alva Johnston wrote in the *Saturday Evening Post* in 1940 "... an extraordinary career for a 'newcomer' to a state.

In 1929 Hatch resumed his private practice, leaving his old boss, Patton, to continue the relay as district judge in his place. The stick was passed on again four years later when

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

██████████ b7c  
100-36

New York, N.Y.  
March 10, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

RE: "PL" newspaper.  
RALPH BINGERSOL, Editor.  
INTERNAL SECURITY.

9145 a/dsf  
259/77  
11/25/85

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request of Mr. ██████████ of the Bureau in his telephone conversation with Special Agent ██████████ of this office, regarding an article appearing in the newspaper "PL", Sunday, February 9, 1941, by LEO JAY MARGOLIN, concerning a file of appeasers alleged to be secretly compiled by HENRY FORD, there are forwarded herewith two copies of the article taken from "PL" of Sunday, February 9, 1941. b7c

It will be noted that this article entitled: "Ford Secretly Compiles Who's Who of Appeasers", alleges that employees of HENRY FORD at 1710 Broadway, New York City, have recently compiled a master list of appeasers with the names and addresses of thousands of anti-Semites, pro-Nazis and Fascists. These names are said to have been taken from letters in the possession of Scribner's Commentator, 654 Madison Avenue, New York City, which letters were addressed to Colonel CHARLES LINDBERGH, Ex-Senator RUSH MOLT, and Representative HAMILTON FISH. The thought appears to be that all of the individuals who wrote approving letters to these men are, from the fact that they wrote such letters, classed as appeasers.

The writer of this article, Mr. MARGOLIN, and the magazine "PL" insisted that these lists of appeasers be turned over to the FBI on the theory that many of them must be engaged in Fifth Column activities.

RECORDED & INDEXED

On February 13, 1941, ██████████ called the New York office telephonically and talked with Special Agent ██████████ at which time he told ██████████ of the contents of this article and the individual from whom he received his information.

Files: -

Place copy in 65-16480

b7c, b7D

94-8-1003-63X

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 11 1941	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-36

Director

3/10/41

[REDACTED] offered his cooperation to the Bureau in the event any inquiries were deemed advisable and stated that he could make the original informant of "P.L." available to this office. [REDACTED] offered no comment in any way concerning the matter and [REDACTED] stated that he would make available to this office any information which he felt would be of interest to the Bureau. b7C, b7D

[REDACTED] of the Bureau was advised of the conversation with [REDACTED] on February 13, 1941. b7C, b7D

Very truly yours,

*B.E. Sackett*  
B.E. SACKETT,  
Special Agent in Charge

Encls. 2







1. Lindbergh letters delivered by express to Scribner's. No letters, but lists came from Senator Holt and Representative Fish. Those were from their fan mail.



2. Letters and lists were then sent in Ford Company trucks to Ford secret room. Letters and lists were then returned by Ford Company trucks and sent.



3. Checked, guarded, secret room, then read and coded letters, lists. They also copied cards from lists supplied by Scribner's.



4. After cards has been coded, filed and used for Scribner's mailing, they were returned to secret room, incorporated in master file of appeasers.

gin as "a lot of ministers whose minds cannot be easily changed."

When the girls from the Ford office made deliveries of cards to Scribner's they were received usually by Miss Feagin. When she was not present, deliveries were accepted by Charles Lynd, another Scribner employee. After one of these deliveries, Mr. Lynd gave this as the reason that the Lindbergh letters were being shuttled Lindbergh-to-Scribner's-to-Ford:

"We thought it best for nothing to go from Lindbergh direct to Ford."

Col. Lindbergh is a close personal friend of George T. Eggleston, editor of Scribner's, whom he considers a trusted confidant.

Miss Feagin gave the Ford girls a pep talk each time she visited them. Those are not her exact words, but it represents these statements accurately.

"Eventually this list will number millions of names. It is really a wonderful thing to be able to weld together people throughout the country who are of the same opinion on national and international affairs, all of whom want to see the U. S. mind its own business and stay out of war, and all of whom would work toward that end."

Cards typed in places other than at Ford's and sent by Scribner's to Ford's secret room, were checked against the master file for duplicates. Thousands of names were found to be duplicated in the master file.

During her out-of-town trips, Miss Feagin obtained lists of thousands of names and on one occasion returned with one of 80,000 for which cards without code letters were typed, sent to Scribner's Commentator to be used for a mailing list and then returned to the secret room to be placed in the master file.

Thousands of letters read by the Ford girls were anti-Semitic, pro-German, pro-Fascist and pro-Nazi. They came mostly from individuals, although a sprinkling came written in behalf of organizations.

A preponderance of letters were signed with names of German origin.

Once in a great while a favorable letter turned up which had been written by a person with an obviously Jewish name. This caused a flurry of mirth among the girls and once prompted Miss LaVance to remark:

"He should know where his letters are winding up."

Many letters contained violent and obscene attacks on President Roosevelt. Some referred to him as "President Boosefield."

The anti-Semitic tone of the letters was matched only by the anti-Semitic feeling expressed by Ford employees in the 1710 Broadway building.

### Couldn't Answer That

I sent a telegram to Henry Ford asking for an explanation of the compilation of the master list of appeasers, pro-Nazis, etc.

I also asked these questions:

"For what purpose were these letters carded, coded and indexed in this master file?"

"Where is this list now?"

"What use do you intend making of this list?"

I received the following answer from the headquarters of the Ford Motor Co. in Dearborn.

"Mr. Ford is out of the city. There is no information in this office pertaining to matters set forth in your telegram. Must refer

to Capt. William Edmunds, 1710 Broadway, New York City.

W. R. Waddell, Secretary's Office.

When Capt. Edmunds on Thursday and the telegram I sent to Mr. Ford and answer received from Mr. Waddell.

He said:

"I couldn't answer that. I had no connection with any of these lists. I know nothing about cards. I'm over here in Edgewater. I have to look into the matter and I'll call back no later than 3 p.m. tomorrow."

Capt. Edmunds called me at the PM at 2:15 p.m. Friday.

That is what he said:

"I've been looking into that matter but I don't know anything about it. I'm in charge of an assembly and make over in Edgewater."

"I don't know what might go on at 1710. You know we moved a lot of special mail from the Fair over to 1710."

"There were about 10 special Ford employees from Detroit who were over there. As far as I know, there was no conversation about cards or lists."

"I don't know anything about Scribner's. I wouldn't know Scribner's if I met them."

(Ed. Note: We interrupt Capt. Edmunds' conversation to point out that PM has evidence that Capt. Edmunds conferred with Douglas Stewart at Scribner's about the work in the secret room.)

"We have about 3500 people working here and maybe about 50 or 60 girls. I don't know all these girls. I know there were a lot of girls from the Fair over at 1710 but I didn't know any of them."

"From October to January we had about 15 or 20 people and four or five stenographers. They were clipping from the Fair at

1710. I may have walked into one of those offices to see if things were in order.

"I don't know what they were doing over there. They didn't do any work for me."

Three of the four girls working in the secret room were from the Ford exhibit at the Fair as I previously pointed out.

### Evidence Disputes Statements

The evidence in PM's possession showing the link between Ford and Scribner's Commentator is directly contrary to the statements given to me, and later to PM's John Kobler, by Mr. Eggleston and Mr. Stewart.

A few months ago I asked Mr. Eggleston: Does Henry Ford have any financial interest in Scribner's Commentator?

Eggleston: "No, none whatever. He, of course, approves of what we're doing."

Does Ford have any connection whatsoever with Scribner's Commentator?

Eggleston: "No, none whatever."

In his article in PM on Jan. 22, John Kobler reported the following:

Kobler: "Is Scribner's supported by any outside interest, American or foreign?"

Eggleston: "Emphatically no. Anybody who says otherwise is a liar. No foreign government or any agent of a foreign government has ever approached us directly or indirectly, written to us, communicated with us in any way."

"And that goes for any other outside backing. The only money in this magazine is Payson's. (Charles Shipman Payson is publisher and angel of Scribner's Commentator.) And not Henry Ford or anybody else has helped our circulation."

PM sent telegrams to Col. Lindbergh, Rush Holt, Hamilton Fish, Charles Payson and Douglas Stewart. We'll tell you who answered and what they said Monday.



(A) Col. Lindbergh.

(B) Ex-Sen. Rush Holt.

(C) Rep. Hamilton Fish.

(D) Charles Shipman Payson.

(E) Henry Ford.